G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references 1928. (Murrai) **File No.** 193-18

Serial Nos. Notes.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for December 22.

SUBJECT

Relation of the Murrai Superintendent to the Dy Commissioners of Districts in the matter of the administration of the Murrai Institutions.

(Orders will be recorded.

Printed on the Multigraph.

G. R. S. III—11 1918-19

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Mug)

NOTES.

File No. 143-18

FILE HEADING.

Relation of the Mujrai Superintendent to the Dy. Commrs of Districts in the matter of administration of Mujrai Institutions –

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

WD 1232—GPB—20,000—18 11 16

May 1918

N O T E.

SUBJECT. The Mysore Deputy Commissioner's endorsement returning to the Muzrai Superintendent two references submitted to him by the Amildar of Seringapatam recommending additional grants for certain fixed services in the Gumbuz.

FACTS OF THE CASE. On the 23rd of May last, the Nazim of the Gumbuz saw me at Bangalore and represented that owing to the prevailing high prices, it was no longer possible to have the daily services properly conducted within the sanctioned limit of cost, that an additional grant was necessary to get through without complaint the Ramzan services, that an advance was necessary for the purpose as the local merchants declined to issue articles on credit and that he brought the difficulties to the notice of the Amildar, who being new to the Taluk, declined to move in the matter.

1) It is strange that the Nazim did not approach either the S. D.O. or the D.C. before he made his representation to the M.S about the attitude of the Amildar. I shd like to hear what explanation he has to offer on this point.

2. Being earnestly solicited to take some action in view of the urgency of the situation, the Ramzan being due to commence in a fortnight thereafter, and knowing that additional grants were being granted for Ramzan expenditure for some years past and that increased allotments have been

provided for the purpose in the revised proposals now under the consideration of Government, the Amildar was desired to examine the requirements of the Nazim and to move for sanction of additional funds through the proper channels. The references were marked very urgent and despatched the same day. The Amildar submitted his recommendations to the Sub Division Officer on the 28th May and after a delay of nearly six weeks they finally reached the Deputy Commissioner's Office on the 15th July. After a further delay of a month the papers engaged the attention of the Deputy Commissioner on the 15th August, who returned the same to me with the following endorsement:--

This was reprehensible delay.

This was unsatisfactory also.

" Returned to the Muzrai Superintendent. The undersigned does not see the propriety of a communication of this kind being received in his office direct from the Nazim or of his addressing the Amildar direct."

It will be noticed that the subject matter relates to the proper conduct of fixed services in the institution and my office communication only purported to draw the attention of the Amildar to the expediency of making a special provision during this year of high prices.

THE ISSUES INVOLVED.

3. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the studied curtness and dis-

This is not the first or solitary instance in which this D.C. has acquitted himself in this manner.

discourtesy of the form and language of the Deputy Commissioner's communication. It is all the more remarkable when the occasion and the object of the references are considered. The Gumbuz is one of the most important institutions in the State — indeed its importance is unique as it is the subject of a treaty arrangement with the British Government. The proper performance of fixed services therein is of paramount importance and as it is, there are already complaints of sorts that the administration of the institution has been somewhat neglected. Besides the Deputy Commissioner has thought fit to ignore the practice and procedure which has been all along in vogue in the Department. So far back as 1892 the then Muzrai Superintendent and ex-officio Secretary to Government communicated to the Deputy Commissioners the procedure which he proposed to adopt in his dual capacity. The correspondence in the Department still continues to be conducted in the spirit of that communication.

4. Further the attitude now assumed by the Deputy Commissioner gives rise to larger issues which in the interests of sound administration require to be examined and set at rest. The Deputy Commissioner seems to think that the Muzrai Superintendent may not communicate with the officials in immediate charge of Muzrai institutions

such as Peshkars and Nazims or correspond direct with the subordinate Revenue officers in their capacity as local Muzrai officers, no matter what the urgency of the call or the trivial nature of the information sought for, may be. In other words the Muzrai Superintendent may not take up any enquiry except by leave and at the pleasure of the Deputy Commissioner, a position wholly inconsistent with the policy of Government in constituting him as the Executive Head of the Department and the officer responsible to Government for its general administration. A certain amount of elasticity in procedure is absolutely essential if protracted delays in pushing through an enquiry are to be avoided. This is a matter perhaps of minor detail but it seems to be necessary that some specific directions should be laid down if a situation similar to the present one is to be avoided in future. In doing so, it is my humble prayer that the habitual delays in Revenue Offices and particularly the Deputy Commissioners' Offices may be kept in view together with the responsibility of the Muzrai Superintendent for good administration and the call that often arises in the actual working for immediate action if further complication is to be avoided.

5. This aspect of the question was examined by me in a separate Note dated

with subordinate local officers in all cases of special urgency or where delay is apprehended would be inadvisable, forwarding copies at the same time to the D.C. for his information.

26th February 1918 and a solution has been attempted by defining the spheres of action of the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners. It is no doubt a rough demarcation intended to minimise possibilities of friction and conflict and no greater merit is claimed for it. It cannot remove wholly all possibilities of conflict which are inherent in the very system of two co-ordinate officers being made jointly responsible for the administration of the same Department. The position cannot be said to have been improved by one of them being appointed as Ex-officio Secretary to Government who is expected to possess intimate knowledge of the views of Government, but who cannot guide or take part in practical administration except by way of Government orders, directions and rules, which obviously cannot cover the whole ground or exert continual pressure in giving effect to recognized policies and principles Cf. the positions of the other Ex-officio Secretaries, Public Works Department and Railways. Two alternative drafts prepared at the instance of the Member in charge are also before Government and the time has now arrived for a very early consideration of the question.

3) Where are these at present?

6. The system to be satisfactorily worked even after the delimitation of spheres would require an amount of mutual

forbearance and goodwill among the officers concerned. If this cannot well be counted upon it seems to be necessary that Government should devise other arrangements which will remove the reason for such friction. There is one obvious solution which I may perhaps be permitted to indicate, viz. the regularization of the position of the Muzrai Superintendent as the Head of the Department on a line with other Departmental Heads at least so far as the right to call for reports and issue of instructions are concerned. This is the recommendation of such an experienced officer as the late Rai Bahadur A. Srinivasacharlu. I am content that this aspect of the question be examined on its merits irrespective of my present connection with the Department.

Quite so.

4) M. is for the M. & to make suggestions in the light of his experience.

27 August 1918.

352 - 5 - 1
22 6 3

Submitted to Hon'ble Minister

27

7 I have the pleasure to inform the Board that the matter will be placed before the Council at the meeting to be held on the 1st proximo.

1/9/18
27.8.18.

WD 1233—GPB—60,000—1 12-16—S

. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Muz File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

548-119
6.9.18.

8. Replies to the members queries are noted below. I have taken the liberty to number the queries

9 Sir — 1) Obviously the Mayor must have thought that as I had recently held an enquiry into the requirements of the institution, I should know the circumstances here. He is an Ad man risen from the ranks and not much conversant with the rules of Official procedure.

In the light of this information. I do not think it advisable to call for an explanation at this stage.

10 2. explanations will have to be called for through the Dt Council and it is a matter for consideration whether in the circumstances of the case, the course is expedient. The question at issue is whether or not the Ministerial Heads of important Mysore institutions have a right of free access to the Mysore Govt to represent difficulties in the way of proper conduct of Services therein. Besides it is not unlikely that a formal enquiry of the kind will tend to weaken any influence which the Mysore Govt even now is credited to possess over the administration of Mysore institutions.

Personally I intended the reference to the accidents rule in the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

ND 1233—GPL—60,000—1-12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

light of a recommendation than of a direction and a strict observance of the mere formality of sending the communication through official channels does not appear to be quite so necessary, in a case of this kind, particularly when such an action will mean delay of a sort which will defeat the object of the communication. Besides the practice hitherto in vogue would appear to lend my action support. I shall be thankful for an expression of opinion in the matter for my future guidance and for a correct[ion] of the extent of my responsibility in the administration of Municipal institutions.

2 Even if my act is considered to be tainted with irregularity of procedure, I would submit that there is no call for the strictures contained in the discourtesy of the communication.

I fully agree.

3 Para 2) The practical solution indicated by the member will suit the situation admirably. It may also be laid down as a rule that except in cases where some information has been called for, the replies from such subordinate

I am glad you think this action does indicate the procedure to be followed in a like case.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(10

WD 1233—GPD—60,000—1 12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Muz File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

Offices may always be sent through the Ld Commr— desg— in transmission not in hindering.

14. (Item 3) I understand that these drafts were handed me by the Chief Secretary by the Ld member for examination and a note and they are probably still with him. Spare copies of these drafts are put in here with for the member's perusal.

Flag N & O.

Seen.

15 (Item 4) I omitted to deal with the subject matter at length as that seemed the reopening questions which have already been settled by Govt. Besides there was the fear that the note may be unnecessarily too long. A mere academical discussion of the subject without reference to practical politics would lead us nowhere. If however the member desires it I may submit separately a brief note on the feasible alternatives that may be suggested

I never feel frightened with me!

Yes. I shall be glad to have his note.

(Initials illegible) 2/6 1918

16 I have made a few marginal remarks. I shall be glad if the M. Secy will read them with

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

ND 1213—GPD—60 000—1 12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Mus File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

the Ch. Secy with view to further action being taken in the matter.

Reed
6.9.18.

17 To the Chief Secretary with compliments.

18 I have submitted a separate note about the relations of the Municipality with D.C.s as desired by the 1st member some time ago. A copy of the note is placed below.

1. Mun Secy with compliments } Chy 24/9/18

19. The original file dated 15 has been submitted to the 1st member by the Chief Secretary has not been received with the member's remarks I have appended a few marginal Comments to the Chief Secretary's Note and I submit them for the orders of the member.

20 If Govt Know what the approaches are, I shall be able to submit a revised draft which can be put with the notice Comm.

NOTE—Contn sheet

ND 1233- GPB—60 CCC—1 12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Muz File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.	
1913.244 27-11-18	Rev: Hd Secl (Member) 27.11.18 1. I am sorry for the delay in passing on the file referred to in para 4 of the M. Secy's note above. Secl. I had kept it by with me, after discussing the matter with the Ch. Secy & making my remarks on the note put up by him. My intention was to discuss it with the M Secy after I had discussed it with him also & as this contingency has since happened I am sending herewith the other file. I shall be glad if a draft G.O on the lines privately settled at our conversation yesterday is put up at an early date next. Secl 25-11-18 2. A revised draft is submitted as directed. I am sorry for the delay which is partly due to pressure of work and absence from Head quarters on tour. It is a long & complicated case — also to the difficulty of hitting upon the most suitable form for the notification. 3. For the revision of the Mysore Regn Contemplated, &c.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(7)

MD 12,3—GPB—60,000—1 12-16—S.

(13

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mwg File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

is given a place, Section 4 reading as follows "It shall, subject to such rules and conditions as it may prescribe, appoint an officer who shall be called the Mayoral Supt. for the Control and Supervising the Mayoral dept. The present draft-line has all been with the Committee

2734-57
6.1.19

Forwarded, [redacted] for early expression of opinion
Ch. Secy,
with compliments
Peel
8.1.19

I am extremely sorry that this file was put by for reasons & other more pressing work. I have gone through the draft & the previous notes. The draft appears to be quite satisfactory.
Mwg Secy with compliments
CBS
7/5/19

Subd (5) (a) (ii) member.
The proposed draft is the result of a meeting of C...

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

MD 12 —611—6 000—1 12-16—S.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Misc. File No. 193 of 191

Serial No.

Clerk revising and Secn, to see whether corrections. An order upon Secn to be necessary to bring the hands upon Mayor Sept.

Secn
12.5.19

Regd
13.5.19

This file Mr Scott has been taken Secn from by Mr Sargent 14-7-19 Mr Dorman ref. 1

28. I have discussed the subject with the Sheriff Secn person, and consider that the draft set up (as slightly touched up here) is quite suitable & may be passed. It may be sent also to the Devan.

29. Send to Devan
Secn
13.7.19

DEVAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on JUL 14 1919
Reg. No. 387

30. I shall be thankful if Mr Chief Secy will be good enough to submit this file in person after long session of the Legs.

Secy
16.7.19

For C to Devan on 26-8-19. Asked to bring it up later on. Brought up on 15th Sept.

31. To Chief Secy with compliments
Secn
17.7.19

NOTE—Contn sheet 1857

G. R. S. III-2)

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

32. This question was ordered to be taken up some time after the new Inspector Genl. joins his appt

33. Resubmitted for orders.

Sd/
30/7/20

34. This case was put by in August last as there was expected to be a change of Inspr Genl of Schs at the time. Instructions are solicited as to further action in the matter.

Dewan

Sd/
3/8

35. May be submitted for consideration in Council

Sd/
2.8.20

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on AUG 2 1920
Reg. No. 699
(D.O.C N° 51)

C. S. Circulate.

Sd/
Sd/ 8/8/20

36. The Govt. G.O was portup last year after the position had been carefully considered both by Mr. K.S Chendrasekharaiyer their Member of Council & respectly after discussion of the details with Mr. G. Aravamudan Hyr. Gen., Then Inspr Genl of Schs & Mr. C.S. Balakrishnan Hyr. Ch. Secy. I have nothing further to say at this stage except perhaps to suggest that Mr. Jagannadhaiyer, the present Inspr Genl of Schs, may be afforded an

NOTE—Contn sheet.

S. III-2)

C 95

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.	
	of offering his opinion, if any, in the matter.
	Paul 13.8.20
	37. Submit to the Manager Secy. Lucr 20/8/20

NOTE—Contn sheet

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Jmz File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

Note continued:-

38. The question raised in this file is as to the relationship between the Mufrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners.

39. In the pre-rendition days, the administration of Mufrai Institutions was for some time under the direct control of the Chief Commissioner.

40. Subsequently to the Reforms, Sir V. Sriniwasa Iyer appointed a Mufrai Superintendent to look into the temples and charitable institutions maintained by the State, to inquire into abuses that may exist in the same, to report to the Government the measures that may be necessary to remedy existing misapplications or abuses in temples, charitable and pious endowments, to secure the proper administration of the same in accordance with the wishes of the people or usages in regard to the appointment of trustees and the like and generally to perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Government.

41. These instructions [illegible] today [illegible]

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2].

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

without more as would be sufficient to
the performance of the activities of the Land
Department. The Land Revenue Code
by Government to be [illegible], contains inter-
alia to provide an increased [illegible] the
land [illegible] Survey Valuation of the
[illegible] is [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] of the yield of land
increased [illegible] of late [illegible]
[illegible] from [illegible] of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of this Code
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Serial No.

to individuals are mixed up and generally the better portion is enjoyed as Inamdara while the poorer portion of the portion resulted is pointed out as Devadaya. It is absolutely necessary that a careful investigation should be made into these matters by a competent authority of sufficient status. In such an enquiry cases of bona fide Inamdars whose enjoyed area or the fraction of the income thereof is derived by the institutions, for whose benefit the Inam were granted is a real necessity, at least in some parts of the State should be made.

42 Further several of the questions dealt with in the Inam Department are of a very delicate and complicated nature such as whether in processing a case it is necessary to issue notice and hear parties or not. The questions often arise as to whether land which is in adverse possession of Inamdars for more than 12 years can be said to be hardly a case of bona fide Inamdars who could be relieved by the Inam Abolition Act or whether Inamdars are to be necessarily given pattas. Whether in any case of this kind the Inamdars are to be given pattas or not, and the circumstances under which such questions are decided in the Inam Department.

43. In the line two

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Jmw3 File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

the following passages from a letter dated 10th July 1920 sent by Mr. T. Jacomb under the orders of His Highness to the Dewan:-

44. "The District officers have already more than enough of work on their hands, if they choose to do it properly and rural work with its intricate cases, which call often for patient enquiry and deliberate judgment, must be to a hard-worked officer, an intolerable burden, while by the lazy one it is simply left alone. References to District Officers on rural cases, are as the first step as recommended from experience, left unless great care is taken to ensure, might be reported on troublesome cases or omitted by the more rapid satisfactor

45. In view of the special circumstances of Mysore, the large number of inalienable inhabitations conferred the value of the property attached to them, the strong religious feeling of the people of Mysore and the very small number of such institutions [illegible]

[illegible]

46. [illegible] following [illegible]

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | MW3 File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

47. My own feeling is strongly in favour of making the Superintendent's control as far reaching and effective as possible, but it is apparent that for the present as matters it is not possible for him to be allowed to issue orders to the district officers.

48. Since then the status of the Rural Superintendent has been raised. According to order No. 2455-515-2/MR. 33-14-3 dated 2nd April 1917, one of the Deputy Commissioners is told off for rural work, but even this does not go far enough. In the same order he has been recognised as the executive head of the Rural Department and consistently with this position, he ought to be able to issue orders to Deputy Commissioners, call for report from them and hear appeals against their orders. But this is not possible so long as the Superintendent is himself a Deputy Commissioner. It is necessary that the Rural Superintendent should be placed on the same footing as other heads of major departments like the Revenue Commissioner, Excise Commissioner and the Inspector General of Police. All these officers should be made interchangeable. According to this view, only the most senior Deputy Commissioner can be appointed

NOTE—Contn. sheet

Serial No

[illegible] superintendent and if on account of his health or [illegible] or other similar reason, he should [illegible] conscientious scruples to direct the affairs of [illegible] institutions, he is to be posted as the head of some other department the head of the latter then transferred to the Museum.

49. It is more than 12 years since this Witness was fractiously pleased to offer his views upon the matter favourable to [illegible] the Superintendent's control as far reaching as possible, he could not allow his views to the then Board of Trustees to issue orders to depart from assurances. Sufficient time has elapsed since and he is prepared to have the question taken up for consideration.

50. This must necessarily involve an increase of establishment but I do not believe you justify it.

51. In my humble judgement, it is not necessary to issue the draft published in the file.

52. I learn that Sir Sheshadri Iyer left a minute, on the eve of his retirement, dealing among other matters, with the Organization of the Museum

NOTE—Contn sheet

C 95

S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Mus File No. 193 of 1918.

Serial No.

department but I have not been able to get it in spite of my best endeavours.

(Council Section)

U. Maung Gyi
14 Dec 1920

3457-49
17-12-20

2nd memorial

Ch
16/12/20

Ch
16/12/20

Having the time I had the privilege of being on the personal staff of H.H. the Maharaja. I had much to do in connection with Burmese matters, and after coming to the Council also, I have had some further experience of Burmese work. In the light of these experiences, it is my conviction that if Burmese matters are to be administered as they should and are expected to be, there should be either a Whole time Burmese Deputy of State similar to the Resr. Commr and other heads of Major departments or a Burmese Deputy of the State of a Dr. who is at the same time Ex officio Secy to Govt - in the Burmese Deptt. It is my honest belief that justice cannot otherwise be done to Burmese matters other wise. If -

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 191

Serial No.

No doubt one that D.Cs. S.Dos & Amildars — ale Rev. officers — are Mamlatdars within their respective jurisdiction but it is also equally well known what interest is taken by these officers in Mamlatdars. The Mamlatdar dept is, I fear, only a step child to them. Still no blame attaches to them for they are officers with multifarious duties & responsibilities with many calls on their time & energy. The heads of the Dept given Expression to in 1902. are — as one read as they were twelve years ago. If anything there is the third alternative of the Rev. Commr being also made Mamlatdars Commr, the separate Mamlatdars Dept being abolished & the duty merged in the Rev. Secy. I am afraid however that this will not prove the satisfactory arrangement. In Mamlatdars matters, it is not so much the granting, that tells as the double, delicacy or difficulty met in dealing with them. A yearly thus a statistical showing of papers recd & disposed of will not reveal in a correct appreciation of the nature of the work involved. If two Mamlatdars is meant to be taken, he must have

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat..

File No. C. 95 of 191 .

25

Serial No.

be done is to leave things as they are. The result of the proposed enquiry into Sect working may, however, be awaited before this is finally decided

Rael
16.12.20

Shivdasani.

I agree. The question of an re-organisation of I & R Dept. in connection with retirement of Sir Maurice Hayward, I think

Ceer
20-12-20

Secretary.
2nd Member

3555-II/7
22-12-20

Rael
23.12.20

Council (Secretary)

KR
7/1/21

(For Disposal at a Meeting)

No. C. 95

6.26

.....19.20.2

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause xii of the Schedule.)

Relation of the Muzrai Superintendent to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in the matter of administration of Muzrai institutions.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

6th August 1920

Chief Secretary to Government.

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council.

139/20 **Second Member of Council.** Opinion recorded 13.8.20

1104/13.8.20 **Third Member of Council.**

S. III-27

General and Revenue Secretariat.

War File No. 193 of 1918

27

Serial No.

Now that the War Comt has been abolished in charge of the War Dept these papers may be recorded.

Sd
4/12/22

Fred Duncan 4/12/22

4741-233
8.12.22

Yes. certainly

Rec
11.12.22 11/12/22

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

28

N O T E.

Subject:-- The Member's remarks on the statement submitted by me on 24th October 1917, showing the relation between the Muzrai Superintendent and Deputy Commissioners.

The Member's remarks are as follow:-

"See para 6 of my note. Appointments and other powers not dealt with. Position has to be defined."

2. I have again carefully studied para 6 et seq of the Member's note dated 6th September 1914. The relative position of the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as regards the management and control of Muzrai institutions was critically examined therein and the conclusion was arrived at that the present arrangement was at best a makeshift one and that a great deal further remains to be done by way of defining the spheres o action of the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners.

3. The present situation is no doubt, justly open to this criticism but it ma be mentioned that the original idea of the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer in taking the Muzrai administration directly under Gove

H Cl

Vide Devan's Diaries
Address of 1891

Government and in creating the appointment of the Muzrai Superintendent appears to have been to concentrate the initiative in one officer specially chosen for the purpose, who could be deputed to enquire into the subjects on the spot and to carry out the needed reform in the case of each institution under the general or special orders of Government.' Rai Bahadur A. Srinivasacharlu was the first officer on whom the happy choice fell and so long as he continued in office (which was for nearly 11 years) he acted under the delegated authority of Government, correcting the abuses, effecting improvements, sanctioning estimates, fixing scales of expenditure and issuing directions to subordinate officers. In fact he seems to have practically superseded the local Deputy Commissioner for the time being or rather, acted as an additional Deputy Commissioner so far as Muzrai administration went, and exercised besides, the higher powers of Government in his capacity as Muzrai Secretary. In this latter capacity he instituted enquires, decided disputes and issued instructions to Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners though nominally still at the Head of the District Muzrai administration gladly co-operated with Mr. Srinivasacharlu and the success which attended the administration during this period is now a matter of history. If Mr. Srinivasacharlu's successors have not even

30

equally successful, it is, I venture to think, to a large extent due to the change in the character of the appointment which subsequently took place and the limitations which have come to be placed on the power of initiative of the Muzrai Superintendent.

4. The late Mr. L. Anantasamy Rao was wholly a Secretariat officer, though with powers of inspection and a limited right to initiate enquiries but his successor Mr. A. Subramanya Iyer was even more constricted in his powers for usefulness. As was pointed out by the Member, he was in the main, only an advisory officer having had only to communicate the results of his investigations to the Deputy Commissioners with his own suggestions for improvement and not being at liberty to interfere with the management of institutions. Being an officer of decidedly inferior status to the Deputy Commissioners, his suggestions would ordinarily not carry sufficient weight and being also at the same time an officer of the Secretariat, with its elaborate procedure and business rules, he could not devote that amount of time to the work of inspection for which purpose the new appointment was primarily intended.

5. An attempt was made in the Government Order of 7th September 1908 to

define the spheres of action between the Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent but the demarcation was neither logical nor definite and his powers for regulating the management of Muzrai institutions within the State were almost nil. His responsibility to Government for the general administration of the Department was no doubt laid down in the order, but being merely an advisory officer, it is not clear how this responsibility could have been effectively discharged.

6. The position of the Muzrai Superintendent has now been improved by the recent order of Government and though his relationship to the Deputy Commissioners remains virtually the same, giving rise to circumlocution and delay, yet the mere fact that he takes a co-ordinate rank with them and besides is a Secretary to Government, gives to his views and suggestions a weight which cannot otherwise be secured A definite recognition as the executive Head of the Department' has also been extended to him and though in this capacity his relationship with the Deputy Commissioners may still have to undergo some further alteration with a view to give him an effective initiative, even the mere recognition will in itself give him, it is believed, an added prestige in his dealings with the Deputy Commissioners.

7. I have touched briefly on the

previous history of the appointment with a view to elucidate the changes for the worse which have been allowed to overtake the office in its power for usefulness. This study will also, it is hoped, help in indicating the lines along which any improvement in the office would appear to lie. It may be assumed as settled facts for purposes of this note ~~and to indicate~~ that it is not practicable to dispense with the help and co-operation of the Revenue agency as the creation of a new and expensive organization solely for Muzrai work is inexpedient.and that it will not do to divest the Deputy Commissioners of the control and supervision of the Muzrai work of the subordinate Revenue officers.

8. If under these circumstances the Muzrai Superintendent is to effectively discharge his duties as the executive Head of the Department, there seems to be only two ways of treating the appointment which can answer the purpose, viz. that the office should be held to be superior in status to that of the Deputy Commissioners in however small a degree, which would enable the Muzrai Superintendent to call for reports from the Deputy Commissioners, revise their orders and generally act through them as is the case with the other Departmental Heads. If, however, it is considered that the importance and nature of the Department are such that it does

not require at its head a high officer of the kind --this seems to be the principle upon which the recent orders of Government are based-- it appears to me, I say so, subject to correction, that the only chance of success lies in going back to the conditions which existed during the regime of Mr. Srinivasacharlu. The Muzrai Superintendent will then have to some extent merge his individuality in the Muzrai Secretary and in the latter capacity exercise in some measure the delegated authority of Government. The course suggested is perhaps extraordinary but the situation requires an extraordinary solution if effective and co-ordinated reform is to result. It must be remembered that superior Muzrai work requires knowledge and training of a special sort and when once an officer is chosen for his special qualification in this respect, confidence and freedom of action should be granted to him in a large measure. It may also be mentioned in this connection that very few of the Deputy Commissioners do really take an interest in Muzrai matters and if there should be an organized improvement in the administration of Muzrai institutions, a large extent of initiative power will have to be allowed to the Muzrai Superintendent. At the same time the Deputy Commissioner is a heavily worked officer with manifold and serious matters engaging his attention, and it would be well to devise means by which a constant

reference to him is avoided except where questions of principle or important matters are involved.

9. I have tried to follow the above principles in suggesting the lines on which the spheres of action between the Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent may be delimited. For this purpose the concerns of Muzrai institutions may be broadly divided into what relate to the management of property including celebration of festivals and what relate to internal administration, such as correction of abuses, improvements in methods of worship, regulation of services and rituals etc. The former division may be taken to fall within the particular purview of the Deputy Commissioners and the latter within that of the Muzrai Superintendent, While the Deputy Commissioner is, held competent to deal, generally with all matters ~~irrespective of their nature~~ and relating to the management and other concerns of institutions, irrespective of their nature the Muzrai Superintendent should confine himself to issuing orders on his own responsibility only with respect to matters falling within the second division and pertaining to their internal management, and economy of institutions particular care being taken that he does not set aside any specific orders of the Deputy Commissioner without a reference to him for concurrence and in case there should be difference

of views, the matter being referred to Government for orders. In all matters falling under the first division, the Muzrai Superintendent may conduct such enquiries as may be feasible and forward the papers for the disposal or action of the Deputy Commissioner with his opinion or recommendation if any. It may be mentioned that this ~~appears to be the~~ was the guiding principle on which Part I and II of the appendix to Government Order No.2463-513 dated 2nd April 1917 was drawn up. Part II mentions only those items which have to be exclusively attended to by the Muzrai Superintendent, ~~it being assumed that~~ but as the Head of the Department, he will have to concern himself with all questions relating to the various institutions whether or not he is competent to pass any orders on them.

10. As regards disciplinary control over managers and servants of Muzrai institutions, it seems to be necessary to give the Muzrai Superintendent plenary powers. at least co-extensive with those of the Deputy Commissioners as regards the right to fine, suspend and dismiss erring servants under the usual safeguards of official procedure. With respect to appointments and transfers, it seems to be sufficient to provide that he will be free to send his.recommendations to the various officers competent to order in the matter and that such recommendations

should be given effect to, particularly in cases where special religious qualifications are necessary for the discharge of ~~the~~ duties. The Muzrai Superintendent by himself or through his office Agamiks is an expert officer who can pronounce an opinion on the religious merit and shastraic qualifications of a candidate.

11. As regards further decentralization of Government powers, the only items which may within defined limits be so transferred are items 8,9,13,20 and 21 of Part III of the appendix. These are the matters which come oftenest before Government and they are of varying degrees of importance. Even now the Secretary is dealing with the less important among them as routine cases. Cases other than those falling within the limits fixed below may be disposed of by Muzrai Secretary except where he considers that the nature of the case requires submission to higher authority.

(8) General revision of Dharmadarsis in the case of institutions which have a Peshkar or Nazim at its head. There are 8 such institutions --6 Hindu and 2 Mahommedan.

(9) Khajis with an emolument of more than Rs.10/- a month. ~~will include~~ This will include all the important appointments.

37

(13) Nehimi allowances having currency for more than 5 years or for life.

(20) General revision of the scales of expenditure of all institutions with an income of more than Rs.3000/- a year and also partial revisions in their cases, involving an increase of expenditure of more than Rs.100/- a year.

(21) Estimates costing more than Rs.250/- when the cost is to be met from the State Grant or more than Rs.1000/- when the cost is to be met from the funds of the institution.

Note:-- As a rule all cases in which the Muzrai Secretary differs from the views of the Deputy Commissioners will be submitted to the Member for orders.

12. The only question which still remains to be dealt with is the one raised by the Member in the following Query:--

"How is the delicate position which arises when the Muzrai Superintendent is consulted by the Deputy Commissioner before-hand in a matter on which there is subsequently an appeal before Government and the ex-officio Joint Secretary has already given his opinion, to be got over? Remedies should be suggested to save delay and delicacy."

As in all cases of appeal against the Deputy Commissioner's orders, the Joint Secretary by himself does not pass orders, but submits them to the Member with his opinion if necessary, it does not seem that there is much room for a delicate situation to arise. In cases where the Muzrai Superintendent had already been consulted by the Deputy Commissioner before passing his orders, it may be made a rule that the Muzrai Secretary should not append a further opinion unless specifically called for, though even in this case there does not seem to be much harm in his doing so particularly where all the materials then available were not before him on the first occasion. In all these cases, the authority actually deciding the case is different from and superior to the Muzrai Secretary.

13. Above all, the avoidance of friction and preservation of the amour propre in the local officers is a matter of tact and resourcefulness and rules alone will not help though it may minimise the occasions for conflict. The nature of the work is to some extent a guarantee that the District officers will not ordinarily take the action of the Muzrai Superintendent in matters within his special knowledge as an undue interference in their sphere of action. But delays in the disposal Muzrai business is a serious matter which

has to be efficiently tackled. I have often heard it expressed that in Muzrai matters there is no particular hurry and often questions have been allowed to solve themselves. It seems to me that it is of the utmost importance to allow the Muzrai Superintendent complete freedom to address the subordinate Revenue officers without going through the Deputy Commissioners in doing so. This does not necessarily mean impugning the Deputy Commissioner's position, but it is only intended to save him from petty correspondence. The cases will, if important, ordinarily come up before him at a later stage. Further so far as the Muzrai Department is concerned these are the only officers through whom and by whom the Superintendent can act and get work done, while other departmental heads have their own departmental assistants to represent them and help them in the conduct of their departmental work. Of course, any negligence or disobedience of these officers will be brought to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners for such action as they may deem fit to take.

14. I have submitted the above suggestions for the kind consideration of the Member and if directed I shall submit a brief order as supplementary to the Government Order of 2nd April 1917. The Muzrai Superintendent has a great deal to do in the coming months by way of effecting improvements and setting right abuses, introducing

reforms and systematizing work, ~~that~~ and ample scope will have to be given him to act on the spot without writing interminable reports and waiting for orders on all questions of even minor detail. It may perhaps be advisable to address a confidential circular letter to the Deputy Commissioners bringing to their notice the great need that exists for giving a free hand to the Muzrâi Superintendent for ~~them~~ this purpose and accompanied by a request for their co-operation and assistance. Such a letter will help to remove any feeling of irritation which the Deputy Commissioner may possibly entertain with respect to the independent action of the Muzrai Superintendent as regards Muzrai institutions technically in their charge.

Jt. Secy Mug. Dept.

9th Jan 18

Statement showing the relation between Muzrai Superintendent and Deputy Commissioners.

No:	Head of Department.	Present practice.	Difficulties if any.	Changes proposed.	Remarks.
1.	Muzrai Superintendent.	The Deputy Commissioners and subject to their control the Sub Divisional Officers and Amildars are fully responsible for the Muzrai administration of their charges. All the Muzrai institutions in their respective jurisdiction are under their control and appeals against the orders of the Deputy Commissioners lie only to Government. There are, however, certain matters which are reserved for disposal by Government. In other respects the Deputy Commissioners' powers are ~~mx~~ unrestricted.			See para 6 question appts. other heads not with Pochan has been defined
2.	Do.	The Muzrai Superintendent has no direct Executive control over the Muzrai institutions within the State. But his powers of inspection and suggestion are coordinate with those of the Deputy Commissioners and extend to all details of management and his responsibility for bringing defects to notice and recommending improvement is unlimited.	Difference of opinion between Muzrai Superintendent and Deputy Commissioners.	The cases are to be submitted to Government for orders.	
3.	Do.	Muzrai Superintendent can take action re certain matters of a technical nature such as rituals in temples, but in other respects he is to move Deputy Commissioners. He is considered to be the recognised			

:	: adviser of Government on all questions of general policy and as such responsible for the general administration of the Department. As ex-officio Joint Secretary to Government his personal knowledge and experience will be available in the disposal of matters coming up before Government.	:	:	:

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62

43

The First Member's Memorandum regarding the reorganization of the Muzrai Department and connected questions ie it (6th September 1916).

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(1) On the 19th August last, the papers connected with the re-organization of the Muzrai Department and the consequential changes were placed before the Council and were ordered to be re-circulated for consideration at another meeting. It was also decided that the rough forecast of the financi results should be prepared. At the last meeting of the Council when the draft resulutions approved of by the Second Member came up for final adoption, I was able with the short time that was given for looking into the papers and to study them in detail.

offer certain criticisms which will be embodied in this memorandum. Having regard to the long delay that has already taken place in coming to a final decision on this important question, I am anxious that no action of mine at the present stage should further delay the issue of orders and on that ground alone, I have agreed to the adoption of the draft resolutions. But there are many matters which have not been worked up and in regard to which there is no definite information in the files and my own conviction is that these orders, which so far as they go do not introduce any new reforms or changes, are not likely to bring about any improvement. They are more or less of a formal nature and there will be no harm in issuing them at this stage. The real work

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accordance with the opinion of the Muzrai Committee. But they have suggested a well-defined devolution of responsibility and the scheme of devolution has not yet been worked out. The draft order says that the first class of institutions will continue to be managed by the local revenue officers and the "A" set of rules already issued in December 1914 should be applied to them. The second class of institutions are to be managed by Dharmadarsis to be appointed by the Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the Muzrai Superintendent. The third class are to be gradually left in charge of Village Panchayets.

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(6) The recommendation of the Committee that there should be a certain amount of grouping of institutions for the purpose of administration has not yet been worked

47

out. This is one of the matters on which further action should be taken before the issue of these orders. The

(7) scale of expenditure is left vague in the draft order and as matters stand at present it will probably take three or four years before it is fixed. The power of revising the scale of income and expenditure in the case of all major and minor institutions is left with the Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the Inner Superintendent.

As regards accounts, the Comptroller is asked to keep individual

(8) accounts of income and expenditure in the case of newly constituted major institutions. It will take considerable time before the Comptroller is given all the necessary particulars to enable him to do so. The Comptroller is also asked to maintain two

68

sum balances for each taluk and arrange for periodical audit of major institutions charging the extra cost to the institutions concerned. I consider that this scheme is unworkable. As regards minor institutions, the Taluk Office is asked to maintain ~~mt~~ ledgers and the Dharmadarsis are held responsible for the regular maintenance of detailed accounts. Separate registers are asked to be maintained in the Taluk offices where abstract monthly accounts furnished by the Dharmadarsis are to be duly posted and the monthly balance of income and expenditure to be notified to the Deputy Commissioners. All these orders will be found to be merely dead-letter instructions. elaborate accounts suggested and separate registers ordered to be maintained by the officials of the

(9) respective institutions so far as the major institutions go, will entail a considerable amount of work on the Taluk offices and no forms for these have yet been prescribed. In fact, as the finances are themselves in an unsettled and uncertain condition, all orders now promised to be issued must

(10) be characterized as vogue in the extreme.

3. As regards control, the District officers are held directly responsible for the administration of major institutions and asked to visit them at least once every year. The minor institutions are to be visited at least once a year by the Auditor who should check the accounts in detail; and the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers are to inspect as many of them as are practicable under a systematic programme.

The Amildars, should further enquire into the condition of all village institutions during Jamabandy and should prepare statements for the Jamabandy officer. I am bound to say that these orders read very well on paper but they will be very difficult to carry out.

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4. Paragraph 14 of the draft order directs the entertainment of an Efficiency Audit Officer and an accounts audit officer to work under the Mukri Superintendent and the following are said to be their duties:-- They will mainly tour about, examine the working of the major and minor Mukri institutions and the proper maintenance of accounts and registers connected therewith and bring to notice defects. In short, they will help the local Mukri officers in maintaining and improving the standard of efficiency. But the

will exercise no authority over the managers or Dharmadarsis. Their pay is fixed at two on Rs.50 - 60 and two on Rs.35 - 45.

5. Lastly, the questions relating to the revision and powers of the duties of the Muzrai Superintendent and the re-organization of the establishment of the various controlling offices are not dealt with but are promised to be dealt with separately. In conclusion, I am bound to point out the fact that the draft now proposed by the Council to be adopted was prepared in July 1914 and after two years' delay and consideration, it does not appear that it has in any way been revised or modified although the above criticisms will clearly show that there were many points in regard to which further enquiry or

52

investigation by departmental officers was necessary before the Government could pass final orders. Although, however, I have no objection to the orders being issued, I consider that the order effects no improvement or change in the administration of the department. It only specifies certain duties and responsibilities of the revenue officers of districts, Amildar upwards and no relief is proposed to be given to them for the performance of those functions which they have to perform under existing orders and which admittedly are performed in a very perfunctory and unsatisfactory manner.

6. The points for further consideration therefore are many (and it is my opinion that it would have been better to issue orders finally

after these points were further considered) -

> The relative position of the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as regards the management of major and minor institutions, control over their internal affairs, jurisdiction over the staff and the servants of these institutions ~~is~~ are one of them.

I do not quite understand what the real effect of the present order will be so far as designating the Muzrai Superintendent as Joint Secretary is concerned. Previous history of the Muzrai Department will show that it has been the subject of anxious concern from a very long time and no satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at. In 1890 the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer said that it was better to revert to the old arrangement under which the Muzrai Department was to be administered from the Govt

office. After attempting many changes which were more or less changes only in form ~~the Muzrai~~ the Muzrai Superintendent appears, however, to have continued in direct association with Government in the administration of the Department and what was done in 1908 was to appoint an executive officer directly subordinate to Government and in close touch with them to inspect the Muzrai Institutions co-ordinating with the Deputy Commissioners and the local authorities. I fail to see what modifications are now made in the organization of 1908 by the present order. The difficulty that appears to have been felt before is to find a man of sufficient status as Head of the Department who would be over the Deputy Commissioners to supervise and control over their Muzrai work. For

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that reason a makeshift was adopted to make the Muzrai Superintendent ex officio Secretary. The powers and duties respectively appertaining to the Deputy Commissioners Muzrai Superintendent and the Government were then defined and the Muzrai Superintendent was declared to be not at liberty to interfere with the Muzrai management of the institutions but only to communicate results of his investigations to the Deputy Commissioners with his own suggestions for improvement. In other words the Muzrai Superintendent was only an advisory officer. The Committee enquiry and subsequent correspondence show that these orders did not produce any satisfactory results. There have been dislocation of work and delay in the disposal of Muzrai matters in the Secretariat: there has been in

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inadequate inspection and now it is proposed to give the Muzrai Superintendent greater freedom to move about and to systematically inspect. But what would be the result of these inspections unless his jurisidction is specified? The idea was to have an independent officer of the status of a Head of Department with or without the dignity of Secretaryship. The decision now is to make him Joint Secretary and also to give him an Assist-ant Secretary. But the real difficulty in the arrangement of 1908 was that he was unable to pass orders on matters relating to the ordinary management of local institutions; but could only make suggestions. The Deputy Commissioners are the authorities to carry out the suggestions but the Superintendent can have no authority on the Deputy Commissioners. The idea

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57

was to remove friction but the scheme did not ensure prompt executive action and the Muzrai Superintendent has hitherto been unable to exercise any effective control even in regard to matters within his province. If he is to be the Head of a Department, he ought to be able to correct abuses, set right irregularities, suggest improvements in the methods of worship, regulate services, decide upon all delicate questions relating to offerings, distribution, rituals, etc. In other words, the Head of the District and his subordinates cannot be held responsible for the internal administration of religious institutions if there is a separate head of the Department of Muzrai entrusted with the above functions. Besides, the Muzrai Superintendent must have disciplinary

control over managers and servants of individual institutions. There must be a scheme of decentralization under which Government should delegate to the Muzrai Superintendent its own powers; but if the local officers -- Deputy Commissioners downwards - are still to continue to exercise supervision and be responsible, it is difficult to see how disciplinary control can be transferred to the Superintendent.

7. In short, the second draft ~~order~~ order which deals with the re-organization of the Department and which is intended to modify the arrangements laid down in the Government Order of 7th October 1908 does not in my opinion make any modifications except in the matter of giving the Muzrai Superintendent a new status of a Joint Secretary and an additional office

Assistant. The decentralization proposed to be made is no decentralization at all for, it is a slight re-adjustment in the list of powers and duties appended to the previous order of 1908; and although the Government say that they are in agreement with the Committee, they would not accept their recommendations on the ground that it is not practicable to demarcate without overlapping the spheres of the work of the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners and they brush aside the question with the statement that as the Muzrai Superintendent is made the executive head, it is not necessary to make any such demarcation.

I would record my opinion that the arrangements proposed in the draft order will produce no appreciable improvement and in fact

are not better than the existing arrangements. The Muzrai Superintendent's powers ~~over~~ over establishments of institutions will be co-extensive with those of the Deputy Commissioners and such dual control will never be conducive to efficient administration. His powers of patronage are confined only to such cases as are regulated by the standing orders under which he is to be consulted and his views of the qualifications of individuals are to receive fitting consideration at the hands of the Deputy Commissioners. These decisions do not go to the root of the matter and leave things as indefinite as they are at present. Government have passed no orders regarding decentralization of authority so far as the Government and the Muzrai Superintendent are concerned. The revised list which is appended to the order only

order only makes certain minor changes, adding a few items under Deputy Commissioners and reducing many items under Muzrai Superintendent. So far as Government is concerned, instead of delegating their powers, the revised list only adds to them. So, the intention of the order is not ~~carried~~ carried out. I also fail to see how the Muzrai Superintendent's responsibilities are increased and why his clerical and menial establishments should be revised at an additional cost of Rs.168 from State Funds and Rs.225 from Muzrai funds. Without knowing the finances of the Muzrai institutions I consider it inadvisable to saddle them with additional expenditure, there being no proposal on record to see that the finances are to be thoroughly examined and improved. The total increase under both the funds is not

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Rs.10,000 and this is proposed to be sanctioned with a light heart without proper consideration.

8. Talking of establishments I may refer to the question of relief to the revenue officers. As before, practically the whole Muzrai work of the State is going to be performed by the hard-worked revenue officers. The Amildar is considered to have a broad enough back to bear every kind of burden but I fear it is not always considered to what extent it is possible to throw additional responsibilities on him without giving him the necessary corresponding relief. The Muzrai work in the taluk and District offices so far as my inspection of at least the Bangalore District is concerned shows that there is no method, no system, and no responsibility.. If these orders are intended

(17)

to improve the present state of affairs there is no indication or attempt to help the revenue officers and give them proper assistance. The improvement and extra establishment are all for the Muzrai Superintendent and his staff whose jurisdiction remains as before, the only change being that he is to go on inspecting throughout the State. So far as the revenue establishments are concerned, I find a remarkable state-ment on record that there is no principle followed in regard to the establishments of the various Muzrai officers and that whereas in some taluks and districts offices certain establish-ments have been maintained the cost being borne by certain individual institutions, in others no special establishment of any kind exists. It is admitted that the whole question

requires to be taken up and various Muzrai officers must be given clerical assistance graduated according to the nature and quantity of work devolving upon them. An anomaly is pointed out regarding the officials of the Muzrai Superintendent's and Comptroller's offices being paid out of the funds of the Chamarajanagar and Kalasa temples while other institutions contribute nothing towards the cost. These important matters are left severely alone in the proposed orders.

9. It is therefore necessary if any revision of establishment is to be sanctioned, to take up the question of the revision of the establishment of the officers who are to do Muzrai work and as the main conclusions of the Committee as well as the note of the Superintendent so far as additional

65

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responsibilities are concerned are not acted upon, there seems to be no immediate necessity to revise the office of the Muzrai Superintendent alone. As regards the proposals themselves I would be more in favour of strengthening the taluk offices and the Deputy Commissioners' offices so long as it is admitted that under the Muzrai Regulation the Deputy Commissioners are primarily responsible in all important matters and it is difficult to see how the Muzrai Superintendent can have any voice in matters for example referred to in sections 8,10,13, 14,35 and 36. Further, the Muzrai Superintendent is given one Head Accountant, one Deputy Accountant and two junior accountants. Without any disciplinary powers over managers and with the scheme of management

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under which all authority is practically vested in the Deputy Commissioners and Amildars it is doubtful whether any central account office can do much useful work. Besides, a triple control is now prescribed first, in the office of the Muzrai Superintendent, secondly in the office of the Comptroller and thirdly through the Efficiency Account Audit staff. The Comptroller has to keep certain accounts both the Major and minor institutions; Taluk Muzrai officials have to keep certain accounts regarding income and expenditure; then there re two units consistin of the Efficiency Audit Officer and the ccount Audit Officer under the Muzrai Superintendent; then there is the account section of the Muzrai Superintendent's office itself. In

67

this section two accountants are intended for the test audit of the local institutions accounts. I am strongly opposed to this Efficiency Audit staff proposed in the draft order to be attached to the Muzrai Superintendent's office for the duties enumerated in paragraph 14 of the draft. In the first place, the pay is ridiculously small for the discharge of such important functions and I am bound to record the view that the entertainment of such a staff will only encourage bribery and corruption. In regard to an efficient system of accounts in the Muzrai Department the proper thing to do ~~xx~~ is to prescribe a definite set of registers and forms under the new scheme and direct their maintenance by those officers only who are directly responsible for

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the administration of Muzrai institutions. These returns may be consolidated and compiled in the District offices and sent to the Muzrai Superintendent for check and scrutiny. To appoint different agencies for the maintenance of different sets of accounts would only mean confusion and probably manipulation of figures under which reconciliation of differences would be hopelessly impossible.

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10. The 3rd and 4th drafts relate to the institution of General Muzrai Fund and the Muzrai Establishment Fund. So far as the General Muzrai Fund is concerned, the Government in the draft order approve of the constitution of the fund but the orders regarding the actual amount available and the utilization of the same are not based on proper data.

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The entertainment of a P.W.staff underef this fund is open to no objection but t their relationship with the general Public Works Department so far as general scrutiny is concerned has not been defined. Personally, I would prefer to have additional establishment under the Deputy Commissioners subject to their direct control instead of a centralized establishment under the Muzr i Superintendent. It is also possible that there may be delay under the centralized system.

I have no objection to the proposed scheme being tried as a temporary measure for a period of one year. Further no definite orders can possibly be issued regarding the establishment of the fund before examining the financial position of the Muzrai institutions. The

Superintendent in his note has already admitted that information as regards

(24) the income of the various institutions is not available in all cases with any approach to accuracy. The Superintendent has no such record as one would expect the Department would have for reference. A complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai institutions with their endowments, cash, etc., has yet to be prepared and the Superintendent says that the preparation of such a list involves a large amount of labour and close research. It would be unsafe

(25) to pass any orders as regards the establishment of the Muzrai fund and the utilization of the surplus before this is done.

11. The 4th resolution deals with the constitution of the Muzrai establishment fund and proposes to levy a contribution of 5 per cent on the annual

income of major institutions and 3 per cent on the annual income of minor institutions for Muzrai work in the offices of the Muzrai Superintendent, Comptroller, Deputy Commissioners and Amildars. This is calculated to yield Rs.15,000 per annum. In the first place, the calculations are unsound because no accurate information regarding the financial position of Muzrai institutions is available and the calculation takes credit for a sum of about Rs.6000 as at present contributed which, as already states supra is based on no inform principle. The utilization of the Rs.15,000 as shown in the financial statement indicates that the Comptroller's office, Deputy Commissioners' Offices and the Taluk Offices are not to be touched, their present unsatisfactory nature of work is not to be

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improved by giving additional relief, although the new orders insist that all the responsibility for direct management vests on the revenue officers and that the Comptroller's office has to perform a good deal of checking work. The increase shown under Superintendent's office is nearly Rs.3,000 and under special agency for inspection under Muzrai Superintendent is Rs.3,280. I have not seen from the papers any justification for these two items. Further, I consider that 5 per cent basis for major and 3 per cent for minor institutions is too high. I consider it necessary to revise the existing clerical staff of the Taluk offices and undesirable to postpone the revision to a future date as now proposed. As already stated, there is no principle followed in the

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method of providing clerks for Muzrai work in the Taluk offices. The state ment in the files shows that there are only 16 clerks throughout the State and the pay varies from Rs.8 to Rs.25 If Muzrai work is to be improved under the supervision of revenue officers it is of the utmost importance that the whole question of the taluk establishment should be gone into and some relief should also be given to the Deputy Commissioners, so that some uniformity is introduced and all taluk offices which have any kind of Muzrai work are given a special Muzrai establishment. It is admitted that the various Muzrai officers must be given clerical assistance graduated according to the nature and quantity of work devolving upon them.

12. To summarize the above criticisms - It may be stated that

74

the re-organization orders do not introduce any reforms or changes with reference to the existing constitution and methods of work. Additional expenditure is proposed to be incurred at the top neglecting the officers on whom the brunt of the work falls. Much of the spade work required to bring the department to a state of efficiency is left to be done afterwards under certain vague directions given in the proposed draft orders. Dual control is emphasised in the arrangements which are called after a different name. Finances have not been examined and no data collected to ensure sound financial administration and to calculate the surplus; but rules are framed for the formation of a general Nuzrai fund and Nuzrai establishment funds without the necessary precaution. Even in regard to this branch of

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administration the preliminaries are ordered to be worked up at a later stage. Multiplicity of control ~~in~~ is provided for so far as account matters are concerned and the most objectionable feature in the whole scheme is the entertainment of an Efficiency Audit staff at a cost of Rs.3,280 consisting of very low paid subordinates. This ~~thus~~ itself is sufficient to bring about a lack of responsibility, if any responsibility does no exist amongst the local officers, relating to Muzrai administration. Large additional work is thrown on the Amildars and the taluk offices generally as well as district offices in a vague manner without definite directions but no assistance is given. The Superintendent's position is not

76

defined in fact, it continues to be most anomalous - he is called head of a Department and yet his functions remain advisory as before and on the plea of extra responsibilities which are not assigned, he is given large increase of establishment. In fact, under the present scheme there appears to be no necessity for an executive head. If an officer is to be appointed as an executive head of the Department he should have executive powers. ~~There appear to be few matters of an executive powers~~. There appear to be few matters of an executive character which are outside the competence of the Deputy Commissioners who are at liberty to deal directly with Government in those matters and whose orders are also appealable to Government direct.

(29)

In general, much work remains to be done before any effective re-organization can take place. The present orders will not bring about any advance as they do not modify in any material particulars the scheme introduced in 1908 except in name. There will continue to be duplication, overlapping and further there will be loss of a sense of responsibility. Many important items of work which should have been done before the Government cam to a final decision have yet to be done and are proposed to be taken up afterwards. These orders therefore will have no effect at all till those items of work are completed; and as such they will do no harm but I fear they will not do any good either.

Lastly, I would invite attention to the Financial Secretary's note

78

note dated the 14th February 1916 and would advocate strongly the appointment of a special Muzrai officer of the grade of Deputy Commissioner for a period of one year in the beginning to take up at once those urgent items of work which if left incomplete will only allow affairs in the Muzrai Department to drift further. This special Muzrai officer should, with the aid of the local Muzrai officers take up all the special ~~social~~ items of work which have to be completed before any definite scheme of re-organization and before any definite and precise orders relating to responsibilities, relating to accounts check and relating to financial administration can be ~~hm~~ issued by Government.

(30)

99

N o t e.

...

I have gone through the draft orders, as stated in paragraph 2, it is no doubt necessary to invest the Muzrai Superintendent with a larger measure of initiative and responsibility to correct abuses, set right irregularities etc. The question is as to how this can be done, without interfering with the responsibilities of local officers. The division of Muzrai concerns into external and internal has no doubt a logical basis but in practice such a sharp distinction cannot be maintained. For instance, questions of ritual and forms of worship may come up for decision in connection with the celebration of recurring festivals, and so on. Immediate decision on such occasions has to be left to the man on the spot. It is true that the Muzrai Superintendent has expert knowledge in regard to internal questions and his views are entitled to great weight. This knowledge can be turned to the best account in the preparation of general rules or the internal management of classes of institutions or special rules for particular institutions, which will be issued to the local officers. It is desirable to add two new items of duty to the

1) The criticism we have made would have much force if the proposal is to tie up the hands of the local officers. There is nothing to prevent them from acting according to manual or on such informed opinion as may be available on the spot. Time permitting he should consult and the Dy C. should have the right to give him advice and instructions.

2) It is not practicable to frame general rules which will cover all aspects and all details and may often the choice we have to make between the lesser and the greater of two objectionable practices.

at the end of paragraph 4, among the duties of Muzrai Superintendent. The unsatisfactory portion of the existing arrangements is that the Muzrai Superintendent cannot make his inspections effectual. His notes and suggestions are communicated to the Deputy Commissioners, but there is no guarantee that adequate action is taken by them. It seems to me, that it would be desirable to authorise the Muzrai Superintendent to place the notes of inspections before Government for orders, instead of, as now, merely referring them to the Deputy Commissioners for such action they might choose to take. On receipt of the notes of inspection, Government may call for the views of the Deputy Commissioners wherever necessary and pass orders for the Deputy Commissioners' guidance on all important points. This is practically a reversion to the arrangements in the late Mr. Srinivasa Charlu's time, which are reported to have been very effective.

3) The proposal is a sound one and I agree 3)

2. I notice that the co-ordinate disciplinary control over the Muzrai Institutions proposed to be vested in the Muzrai Superintendent in paragraph 6 of the original draft does not find a place in the revised draft. I think this is a mistake. If should be, of course, the Muzrai Superintendent rather than Government who should lay down the general rules as to the period for various forms of leave

4) On further consideration I thought that the Inspecting Asst. Comm[illegible] hence I omitted it in the revised draft. The Mag. Supdt. will satisfy the Govt. the main element of any servant coming within his notice for such action be necessary 4)

institutions, and the arrangement contemplated in paragraph 7 of the original draft may perhaps be adopted and embodied in the new draft.

3. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of the revised draft it is proposed to give the Muzrai Superintendent certain powers to carry on direct correspondence with subordinate Revenue Officers and issue orders on matters of internal management without reference to the Deputy Commissioners. I fear this will lead to difficulties and friction.

4. No doubt some correspondence of this kind used to be carried on in Mr. Srinivasacharlu's time, but present conditions are somewhat different. In matters of very ordinary routine, such as transmission of accounts or periodical returns, and the like, direct correspondence will not be open to objection. The Muzrai Superintendent may also address demi-official communications on ordinary matters to Sub Divisional Officers etc. but in matters of importance it is, in my opinion, a sound rule of administrative organization that subordinate officers should not be addressed direct.

5. The elimination of one link in the chain of correspondence is not likely to effect much saving of time.

6. Muzrai work does not, perhaps, receive very much attention at the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, being a side line, so to say. But this is an inherent defect and the remedy proposed will not be very effective.

7. Deputy Commissioners must be held responsible for the due despatch of Muzrai work as of other work and there is nothing to prevent the Muzrai Superintendent bringing to the notice of Government instances of serious delay or neglect of Muzrai work in any District.

8. In order to give effect to the dictum of Government that the Muzrai Superintendent is Executive head of the Department, it is desirable to make clear - though I do not think there is anything specifically to the contrary now - that he may call for reports from Deputy Commissioners and subject to their powers of final disposal in certain matters to define certain classes of cases in which the Muzrai Superintendent may have powers of revision etc., just as other heads of departments in their dealings with Deputy Commissioners. Cases coming up to Government for final orders from Deputy Commissioners may come up through the Muzrai Superintendent.

?) The course suggested here is no more than what is absolutely necessary for the proper discharge of the responsibilities of the Departmental Head. It might perhaps be considered an anomaly that such powers should be exercised by an officer whose official status is considerably inferior to that of a Dy. Commr. But the objection is considered to have very little validity. The remedy appears to lie in the declaration of raising the Supdt's status to such a degree over that of the Dy. Commrs. ?)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

Rec'd 21.9.18

83

BEAULIEU,
AVENUE ROAD,
BANGALORE.

21st Sept. 18

Dear Mr. Rajamannar

I have made some marginal remarks on the Chief Secretary's note & also discussed the case with him. The papers may be put up after the Secretary's return

Yours sincerely

21/9/18

P.J.O.

Submitted.

The Meerut Secretary is now at Headquarters. The papers are put up, as directed.

MSu
9 11 18.

D.O. No.

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Bangalore, 13th September 1918.

My dear Sir,

As desired in your demi-official letter dated the 15th July 1918, I beg to forward herewith a note on the proposed draft Government Order re investing the Muzrai Superintendent with a larger measure of initiative and responsibility to correct abuses etc. I am very sorry I could not send this up earlier.

The matter is a somewhat delicate one and I do not know how far the suggestions made by me will prove acceptable. I have put forward these suggestions after much consideration and with much diffidence.

Yours sincerely,

C Balasundaram

Rajasevadhurina,

M. Kantharaj Urs, Esq., B.A., C.S.I.,

First Member of Council.

86.

BEAULIEU,
AVENUE ROAD,
BANGALORE.

15th July 18

I have gone through the draft orders. As stated in paragraph 2, it is no doubt necessary to invest the Muzrai Superintendent with a larger measure of initiative and responsibility to correct abuses, set right irregularities etc. The question is as to how this can be done, without interfering with the responsibilities of local officers. The division of Muzrai concerns into external and internal has no doubt a logical basis but in practice such a sharp distinction cannot be maintained. For instance, questions of ritual and forms of worship may come up for decision in connection with the celebration of recurring festivals, and so on. Immediate decision on such occasions has to be left to the man on the spot. It is true that the Muzrai Superintendent has expert knowledge in regard to internal questions and his views are entitled to great weight. This knowledge can be turned to the best account in the preparation of general rules for the internal management of classes of instructions or special rules for particular instructions, which will be given effect to by local officers. It is desirable to include the two new items of work referred to at

at the end of paragraph 4, among the duties of Muzrai Superintendent. One unsatisfactory portion of the existing arrangements is that the Muzrai Superintendent cannot make his inspections effectual. His notes and suggestions are communicated to the Deputy Commissioners, but there is no guarantee that adequate action is taken by them. It seems to me, that it would be desirable to authorise the Muzrai Superintendent to place the notes of inspections before Government for orders, instead of, as now, merely referring them to the Deputy Commissioners for such action as they might choose to take. On receipt of the notes of inspection, Government may call for the views of the Deputy Commissioners wherever necessary and pass orders for the Deputy Commissioners' guidance on all important points. This is practically a reversion to the arrangements in the late Mr. Srinivasa Charlu's time, which are reported to have been very effective.

This procedure commends itself to me & may be given a decent trial

2. I notice that the co-ordinate disciplinary control over the Muzrai institutions proposed to be vested in the Muzrai Superintendent in paragraph 6 of the original draft does not find a place in revised draft. I think this is as it should be. Of course, the Muzrai Superintendent or rather the Government on his advice may lay down general rules as to the qualifications required for various puja offices in the

Sagra

institutions, and the arrangement contemplated in paragraph 7 of the original draft may perhaps be adopted and embodied in the new draft.

3. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of the revised draft it is proposed to give the Muzrai Superintendent certain powers to carry on direct correspondence with subordinate Revenue Officers and issue orders on matters of internal management without reference to the Deputy Commissioners. I fear this will lead to difficulties and friction.

4. No doubt some correspondence of this kind used to be carried on in Mr. Srinivasacharlu's time, but present conditions are somewhat different. In matters of very ordinary routine, such as transmission of accounts or periodical returns, and the like, direct correspondence will not be open to objection. The Muzrai Superintendent may also address demi-official communications on ordinary matters to Sub Divisional Officers etc. But in matters of importance it is, in my opinion, a sound rule of administrative organization that subordinate officers should not be addressed direct.

5. The elimination of one link in the chain of correspondence is not likely to effect much saving of time.

6. Muzrai work does not, perhaps, receive very much attention at the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, being a side line, so to say. But this is an inherent defect and the remedy proposed will not be very effective.

7. Deputy Commissioners must be held responsible for the due despatch of Muzrai work as of other work and there is nothing to prevent the Muzrai Superintendent bringing to the notice of Government instances of serious delay or neglect of Muzrai work in any District.

8. In order to give effect to the dictum of Government that the Muzrai Superintendent is the Executive Head of the Department, it is desirable to make clear - though I do not think there is anything specifically to the contrary now - that he may call for reports from Deputy Commissioners, and, subject to their powers of final disposal in certain matters to define certain classes of cases in which the Muzrai Superintendent may have powers of revision etc., just as other Heads of Departments in their dealings with Deputy Commissioners. Cases coming up to Government for final orders from Deputy Commissioners may come up through the Muzrai Superintendent.

91

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ:-

Government Proceedings No.G.1600-39/ G.M.1-08-2 dated 7th September 1908 directing the reappointment of the Muzrai Superintendent to be in administrative as well as executive charge of the Muzrai Department and defining his duties and those of the Deputy Commissioners.

Government Proceedings No.2463-513/Muz. 82-14-2 dated 2nd April 1917, sanctioning the reorganization of the Muzrai Department.

Note submitted by the Joint Secretary, Muzrai Department, indicating the direction in which further orders of Government are required with a view to give the Muzrai Superintendent an effective initiative as the Executive Head of the Department.

ORDER THEREON: NO.

In the second of the Proceedings referred to above, the Government have raised the status of the Muzrai Superintendent and have constituted him the executive head of the

Muzrai Department. But his position with respect to the Deputy Commissioners and other Muzrai officers has not been defined nor have the extent and nature of his control over the Muzrai institutions been indicated with any degree of precision.

2. In view of the great need that exists for improving the usefulness of these institutions and introducing co-ordinated reforms therein, the Government are of opinion that the Muzrai Superintendent should be vested with a large measure of initiative to correct abuses, set right irregularities, effect improvements and in general to devise measures for the development of the activities and popularity of these institutions. At the same time the Government are anxious not to detract from the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners and other local Muzrai officers for the efficient administration of the institutions in their charge or impair their executive control over their affairs.

3. In considering the spheres in which the Muzrai Superintendent's initiative will be most advantageous, the Government observe that the concerns of Muzrai institutions may be broadly divided into two classes viz. matters relating to conservation and management of their properties and orderly celebration of their recurring festivals, which may be called the external concern of institutions, and matters relating to their internal administration such as prescribing the nature of services, fixing standards of qualifications, regulating the rituals and forms of worship, apportioning duties of servants accepting offerings, ordering special ceremonies, distributing consecrated articles etc. Government consider that while the former class require the particular attention of the various Revenue officers, who are also the Muzrai officers within their respective jurisdiction, the interests of the institution demand that as regards the latter class

the Muzrai Superintendent who has an expert knowledge in such questions should have a controlling voice and be given a free hand to initiate reforms, regulate observances and effect improvements with respect to them.

4. At the same time, the Government are of opinion that it is not expedient, even if it were possible, to define in minute detail the various matters in which the Muzrai Superintendent may or may not take action on his own responsibility and it is hoped that the nature of the work which should primarily engage the expert attention of the Muzrai Superintendent has been indicated with sufficient clearness, so as to avoid friction and collision of authorities. As a further safeguard, it is directed that the Muzrai Superintendent in issuing instructions to the responsible officers concerned on matters falling within his sphere of action shall communicate immediately a copy

of the same to the Deputy Commissioner for information and shall not in doing so contravene or set aside any express orders of the Deputy Commissioner without at first writing to him for reconsideration and concurrence, and that in case there should be a continued difference of opinion the matter should be referred to Government for final orders. With a view to give effect to these changes the following items of duties will be added to those mentioned at Part II of Appendix to the Government Order of 2nd April 1917 referred to in the preamble;--

(15) Correction of abuses and introduction of improvements in the internal administration of Muzrai institutions.

(16) Enquiries into the mismanagement of religious and charitable institutions both public and private.

5. As the executive Head of the Department, the Muzrai Superintendent will be

competent to call for information from the Deputy Commissioners on all matters ~~for~~ of interest concerning Muzrai institutions, but shall not take action with respect to matters outside his special sphere of work. As regards the latter his powers of investigation and enquiry are unlimited and his powers of disposal will be regulated by the directions already laid down. With a view to avoid undue delay in the pursuit of such enquiry which will mostly be on matters of minor detail, the Government are of opinion that such correspondence which will usually be in the vernacular need not go through the Deputy Commissioner and that the Muzrai Superintendent may address the Sub Division Officers and Amildars direct, but the replies from these officers except in matters of minor importance should be sent through the Deputy Commissioner so as to give him as the Head of the District information as regards the nature of the correspondence. It is further

directed that in all cases where the issues involved are at all important or any material change in existing practices is contemplated, the Muzrai Superintendent should invariably consult the Deputy Commissioner before taking definite action.

Revised draft for favourable approval
Lia.
8 7 16

Lia.
8.7.16

Joint Secretary to Govt.
Muzrai Dept.

To

The Heads of Departments.
" Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Registrar, Chief Court.
" Palace Controller, Mysore.
" Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

NMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF

MYSORE

READ:--

Government Proceedings No.G.1600-39/ G.M.1-08-2 dated 7th September 1908 directing the reappointment of the Muzrai Superintendent to be in administrative as well as executive charge of the Muzrai Department and defining his duties and those of the Deputy Commissioners.

Government Proceedings No.2463-513/ Muz.82-14-2 dated 2nd April 1917, sanctioning the reorganization of the Muzrai Department.

Note submitted by the Joint Secretary, Muzrai Department, indicating the direction in which further orders of Govern-ment are required with a view to give the Muzrai Superintendent an effective initiat as the Executive Head of the Department.

ORDER THEREON.NO.

In the second of the Proceedings referred to above the Government have raised the status of the Muzrai Superintende

Superintendent and have constituted him the executive Head of the Muzrai Department. But his relationship with the Deputy Commissioners and the nature of his control over the State Muzrai Institutions have not been indicated with any degree of precision and the position still continues to be what it was under the order of Government dated 7th September 1908.

2. In view of the great need that exists for organizing the usefulness of these institutions and introducing co-ordinated reforms therein, the Government are of opinion that the Muzrai Superintendent should be vested with a large measure of initiative to correct abuses, set right irregularities, effect improvements and in general to devise measures having as their object the increase of usefulness and popularity of the various institutions. At the same time the Government are anxious not to detract from the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioners and other local Muzrai officers for the efficient administration of the Muzrai institutions in their charge or to impair the efficiency of their executive control and discretion in their management.

3. In considering the spheres in which the Muzrai Superintendent's initiative will be most advantageous, the Government observe that the religious institutions may be broadly divided into those that relate to [illegible]

think this is not-
definite.

But they should
do after taking
opinion of the
Who will in
the first instance.
lay down a general
policy in all such
matters.

and celebration of festivals and what relate to internal economy and regulation of services such as acceptance of offerings, conduct of worship, regulation of rituals, distribution of consecrated articles, apportionment of duties, testing qualifications of servants etc. Government consider that while the former class of matters should engage the particular attention of the various Revenue Officers who are also the Muzrai officers within their respective jurisdiction, the interests of the institution demand that as regards the latter class the Muzrai Superintendent who has an expert knowledge in such questions should be given a free hand to initiate reforms, regulating the observances and effecting improvements. This does not mean that the local Muzrai Officers are not to be competent to act in this respect, but only that the Muzrai Superintendent should have a co-ordinate right of action in these matters and that he will be entitled to be consulted in all important and grave questions falling within the latter class and affecting established usage and customary rights of parties.

4. The Government are of opinion that it is not expedient even if it were possible to define in minute detail the various matters in which the Muzrai Dept may or may not take action in the responsibility and [illegible] hoped

nature of the work which should primarily engage the expert attention of the Muzrai Superintendent has been indicated with sufficient clearness, so as to obviate all friction and collision of authorities. As a further safeguard it will also be laid down as a working rule that the Muzrai Superintendent, in issuing instructions to the responsible officers concerned shall communicate immediately a copy of the same to the Deputy Commissioner for information and shall not contravene or set aside any express direction of the Deputy Commissioner in that respect without at first writing to him for reconsideration and concurrence and that in case there should be a continued difference of opinion the question should be referred to Government for final orders. With a view to give effect to these changes the following items of duties, will be added to those mentioned at part II of appendix to the Government order of 2nd April 1917 referred to in the preamble.

(15) Correction of abuses and introduction of improvements in the internal administration of Muzrai Institutions.

(16) Enquiries into the mismanagement of religious and charitable institutions both public and private.

5. At the same time as the Executive Head of the Department, the Muzrai Superintendent will be competent to call for information and institute enquiries on all matters of interest concerning Muzrai institutions and dispose of them himself if within his particular sphere of action and in other cases forward the papers for the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, indicating the points on which decisions have to be arrived at, with his recommendations, if any. In this connection the Government observe that considerable delay in the despatch of Muzrai work is very often allowed to occur, to the great detriment of the interests of institutions and inconvenience to the devotees and the public and they consider that means will have to be devised which will introduce some elasticity in business methods so as to allow of an enquiry being initiated by the Muzrai Superintendent and pursued from stage to stage until it is ripe for orders within a reasonable time. Further, the nature of the questions usually involved are of such minor importance that it is ordinarily unnecessary to insist upon all correspondence going through the regular official channel and thus add to the heavy load of more or less routine work of the Deputy Commissioners. The Government are therefore pleased to direct that the Muzrai Superintendent in instituting an enquiry or calling for information may directly address the Amildars and Sub Division Officers who will reply

to the same in the usual course. In matters however involving grave issues such correspondence which may be for convenience in the vernacular, shall go through the District Deputy Commissioners. For purposes of discipline the Amildars and Sub Division Officers will be considered to be also subordinate to the Muzrai Superintendent so far as their Muzrai work is concerned, any negligence or breach of discipline on their part being brought to the notice of Government or the Deputy Commissioner for such action as may be necessary.

6. As regards disciplinary control over the servants of the various Muzrai Institutions, the powers of the Muzrai Superintendent will be co-extensive with those of the Deputy Commissioner as otherwise his detailed inspections of institutions will not have the requisite salutary effect and appeals against his orders will lie only to Government. In the matter of patronage either of origiral appointment or transfers of servants from one institution to another, the power will be exercised by the Deputy Commissioners as heretofore, but due consideration should be given to any recommendations which the Muzrai Superintendent may consider it necessary to make as regards the special qualification and fitness of individuals for particular offices. With a view however, to give immediate effect to his

disciplinary orders of suspension or dismissal, the Muzrai Superintendent will be competent to issue instructions for the temporary appointment of any individual to the vacant office pending decision by the local Muzrai officers on the rights of parties to officiate in the office.

7. It is observed that the case of leading temples in the State requires some special treatment as regards ordering of appointments, so as to ensure really qualified men being appointed to the various puja offices requiring special technical knowledge and vedic learning. A list of such temples and offices will be notified to the Deputy Commissioners from time to time by the Muzrai Superintendent and it shall then be the duty of the local Muzrai officers to consult the Muzrai Superintendent as regards the fitness of any persons for a particular office included in the list.

RG
23.2.[illegible]

Joint Secretary to Govt.
Muzrai Department.

To

The Heads of Departments.
" Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Registrar of Chief Court.
" Palace Controller, Mysore.
" Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore. as

Final Draft

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ:--

Government Proceedings No.G.1600-39/G.M.1-08-2 dated 7th September 1908 directing the reappointment of the Muzrai Superintendent and defining his duties ~~and~~ as well as those of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts

2. Government Proceedings No.2463-513/Muz.82-14-2 dated 2nd April 1917 sanctioning the reorganization of the Muzrai Department and constituting the Muzrai Superintendent as its Executive Head.

3. Note submitted by the Joint Secretary, Muzrai Department, dated 9th February 1918, indicating the direction in which further orders of Government are required with a view to give the Muzrai Superintendent effective powers of control and initiative as the Executive Head of the Department.

ORDER THEREON: NO.

The Note referred to above reviews the relative position of the Muzrai

Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner of Districts in the management and control of Muzrai Institutions and brings prominently to notice the limited powers of initiative and supervision which the Muzrai Superintendent, at present, possesses and the restricted field in which alone he is in a position to discharge his responsibility as the Executive Head of the Department. It is suggested that at least as regards the internal concerns of these institutions, such as fixing the services, defining standards of qualification, prescribing the rituals, regulating the scale and forms of worship, apportioning duties among servants, distributing consecrated articles etc. the Muzrai Superintendent ~~should~~ might have a controlling voice and be given a free hand.

2. The recent orders of Government constituting the Muzrai Superintendent as the Executive Head of the Department no

doubt make it necessary to invest him with a large measure of initiative and responsibility to correct abuses, set right irregularities, effect improvements etc., ~~and~~ particularly in matters relating to the internal questions noted above, he has an expert knowledge ~~which will lend weight to his views~~. Government, however observe that in the nature of things it is not practicable to maintain such a sharp distinction as regards spheres of action and much will have to be left to the discretion of the ~~man on the spot~~. The Muzrai Superintendent may ~~however~~ draw up detailed rules and instructions for the guidance ~~of the local officers~~ in such matters either generally or with special reference to particular institutions, ~~and~~ the responsibility to give effect to such instructions will ~~then~~ rest with ~~them~~.

3. One unsatisfactory feature of the

existing arrangement is that the Muzrai Superintendent cannot make his inspections effectual. At present his notes and suggestions are to be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners, but there is no guarantee that adequate action is taken ~~by~~ on them. It is therefore desirable to authorize the Muzrai Superintendent to place his notes of inspection before Government ~~who may pass such~~ for issue of orders ~~as they think fit~~ for the guidance of the Deputy Commissioners.

4. Another matter which has been brought to the notice of Government is the inordinate delay which is allowed to take place in dealing with Muzrai matters, and it is suggested that Muzrai matters being what they are, strict rules of official procedure may be relaxed and direct correspondence with subordinate offices permitted at least in all cases of ~~more or less trivial~~ minor importance.

Government note the complaint with regret and ~~with~~ once again enjoin upon ~~the~~ Deputy Commissioners and ~~their~~ subordinates that Muzrai work is as much a portion of their legitimate duty as other classes of work and it must be attended to with all due despatch. ~~and~~ The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to bring to the notice of Government any case of undue delay in responding to his requisition. Government ~~however~~ consider it inexpedient ~~to introduce a departure in~~ the ordinary rule ~~of administrative organization~~ that ~~subordinate officers~~ should not be addressed ~~direct except in matters of mere routine such as submission of accounts, periodical returns etc.~~ In cases of special urgency, requisitions may be addressed to subordinate offices direct, but a copy of the requisition should be immediately ~~notified~~ to the Deputy

Commissioner with a note of the reason for ~~such~~ departure.

5. ~~As the Executive Head of the Department,~~ the Muzrai Superintendent ~~will be authorized to~~ may institute enquiries through ~~and call for reports~~ and requisition reports from ~~the~~ Deputy Commissioners, and in case he differs from the decision of the Deputy Commissioner with respect to any matter, ~~he may~~ submit the ~~same~~ for the orders of Government. Subject to the previous ~~consent~~ approval of Government he may also notify to the Deputy Commissioner the directions in which any institution or institutions may require special treatment, and any instructions conveyed in the matter ~~should~~ be given effect by the ~~local~~ officers concerned.

Joint Secretary to Govt.
Muzrai Department.

To

The Heads of Departments

The Deputy Commissioners of
Districts.

" Comptroller to Government.

" Registrar, Chief Court.

" Palace Controller, Mysore.

" Muzrai Superintendent.

S. O. 2

Re-organization of the Muzrai Department.

No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. G. 1600-39—G. M 1-08-2, dated 7th September 1908, directing the amalgamation of the Muzrai Secretariat with the General and Revenue Secretariat and reappointment of the Muzrai Superintendent to be in administrative as well as the executive charge of the Department.

2. Government Proceedings No. 2066-7—Muz. F. 652-12-1, dated 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organization and working of the Muzrai Department.

3. Letter No. 325, dated 8th September 1914, from the Members of the Muzrai Committee, submitting for the orders of Government a supplemental Memorandum examining the present system of work and dealing with the powers and duties of the Muzrai Superintendent

Order No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

The Government have taken into their careful consideration the report submitted by the Committee appointed in the order of 16th May 1913, read above. One of the points dealt with by the Committee has reference to the powers and duties of the various officers of the department. On this point the Government agree with the Committee in thinking that the arrangements laid down in the Government Order of 7th September 1908, require modifications in certain respects with a view to secure greater efficiency in the administration of the Muzrai Department. Owing to the fact that the Muzrai Superintendent is largely occupied with the heavy Secretariat work which devolves on him under the present arrangements he is not in a position to devote that amount of time and attention to the systematic inspection and supervision of Muzrai institutions which the importance of the work demands. It has, therefore, become necessary to devise a scheme which, while giving the Muzrai Superintendent greater freedom to move about and more time and scope for supervision of institutions, initiation of reforms and rectification of abuses, will also obviate unnecessary duplication of work in the Secretariat and allow of the intimate personal knowledge and experience of the Head of the Department being utilized in the disposal of matters coming up before Government.

2. With this object, the Government direct, in the first place, that the Muzrai Superintendent, while continuing to be shown as graded among Deputy Commissioners, be also *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government, so far as work in the Secretariat pertaining to the Muzrai Department is concerned, and secondly that he be given the aid of a competent officer of the grade of an Assistant Commissioner, who will be both an Assistant Secretary to Government and Office Assistant to the Muzrai Superintendent. The Assistant should be able to relieve him of much of his routine work and also help in inspection and other work.

3. A systematic inspection of Muzrai institutions both those within the State and those outside will hereafter form an important part of the Muzrai Superintendent's duties and he will be expected to be on tour on an average for about a fortnight every month. His tour should be arranged according to a fixed programme month to month, his notes and reports being submitted to Government, when necessary, and copies sent to Deputy Commissioners for information.

4. With a view to further decentralization, the list of powers and duties appended to the order of 7th September 1908, will be revised as shown in the statement appended. But the Muzrai Superintendent will continue as heretofore to advise Government on all questions of general policy and as the executive Head of the Department, his powers and responsibilities especially in regard to noting defects and suggesting improvements will remain unaffected.

C
169

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 2463-513—Muz. 82-14-2; dated 2nd April 1917.

Re-organization of the Muzrai Department.

Sanctions the —— making the Muzrai Superintendent an *ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government in that Department and also strengthening the office establishment of the Muzrai Superintendent

W D 2489—GPB—24 4 17—255

NO. 2463-513—MUZ. 82-14-2, DATED 2ND APRIL 1917.

5. In view of the inadequacy of the existing staff and of the additional work and responsibilities entailed by the present reorganization, the clerical and menial establishment of the Muzrai Superintendent's Office will be revised, as shown below at an additional cost of Rs. 168 per mensem from State Funds and Rs. 225 per mensem from Muzrai Funds.

Existing establishment	Number	Cost	Establishment as sanctioned	Number	Cost	Increased cost
From State Funds—		Rs	From State Funds—		Rs.	Rs
Clerical ...	4	150	Clerical	6	275	125
Menial ...	8	64	Menial	12	107	43
From Muzrai Funds—			From Muzrai Funds—			
Clerical ...	6	128¾	Clerical	10	353¾	225

6. The cost of the establishment debitable to Muzrai Funds will be met from the "Muzrai Establishment Fund" when it is finally constituted. In the meanwhile, the increased cost under this head will be charged in equal proportion to the marginally noted Muzrai institutions which have a large unexpended surplus annually and which do not at present contribute towards the establishment charges.

1. Ghati Subrahmanyaswamy, Dodballapur Taluk
2. Anjaneyaswamy at Kyamenahalli
3. Venkataramanaswami at Talakayalkonda
4. Rishya Sringeswaraswamy at Kigga
5. Ramadevaru at Chunchinkatte.
6. Ramesvara at Keladi
7. Bhoganandisvara at Nandi
8. Kasivisvesvara at Gosayaghatta, Seringapatam Taluk

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to Government.
The Registrar, Chief Court.
The Palace Controller, Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Members of the Committee

Exd.— R. K.

No. 2463-513--Muz. 82-14-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

APPENDIX.

Part I.

Deputy Commissioners.

1. Management of Muzrai Institutions and their endowments including inspection.
2. Enquiries into mismanagement of institutions, alienations of endowments, etc., and mismanagement of private institutions.
3. Resumption of Devadaya and Dharmadaya Inam lands. (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted)
4. Disbursement of Kodagi, Muzrai and Malnad cash inam payments.
5. Disposing of darkhasts for lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions.
6. Holding of cattle fairs during Jatras. (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
7. Recovery of Puduvat amounts
8. Acceptance of jewels, etc, offered as sevarthas for Muzrai Institutions.
9. Appointments, transfers, removals, etc, of Muzrai servants in their respective districts hereditary or otherwise, except Peshkars, Khajis and Nazims.
10. Claims to hereditary appointments and allowances.
11. Recovery of jewels lost in Muzrai Institutions from servants concerned.
12. Dealing with questions of temple servants living in temple premises.
13. Appointment of Dharmadarsis in cases of minor institutions with a revenue ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs 1,000. (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
14. Fixing scales of expenditure in these institutions. (Muzrai Superintendent to be consulted.)
15. Issue of Rahadaris to presiding priests of the Minor Mathas.
16. Disposal of contracts for the supply of provisions to Muzrai Institutions.
17. Introduction of Survey and Settlement in Devadaya inam villages.
18. Mutation of names in sannads of a hereditary personal nature.
19. Sanction of estimates for repairs of institutions up to a limit of Rs. 50 from the funds of the institutions.

Part II.

Muzrai Superintendent.

(Special duties)

1. Inspection of Muzrai Institutions in and outside the State.
2. Management of institutions outside the State and of Mathas and other institutions in the temporary management of Government.
3. Appointment of servants below the rank of Peshkars in institutions outside the State or under his sole and direct management
4. Introduction of survey and settlement into Devadaya inam villages of Matts or institutions under his direct management.
5. Disposal and investment of savings of Muzrai Institutions
6. Prescribing the form of Raja Asirvadas or other ritual in temples.
7. Regulating the scale of expenditure in temples on occasions of visits by His Highness the Maharaja or on other special occasions.
8. Regulating special worship on special occasions
9. Regulating Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund, Mysore.
10. Compilation, maintenance, and checking of Muzrai accounts of the various institutions.
11. Management of the following institutions :—
    1. Sanskrit College at Bangalore
    2. Ayurvedic College, Mysore
12. Questions relating to excommunication of persons by Matt priests.
13. Technical Agamasastra questions
14. Questions connected with the assumption by Government of direct management of Muzrai institutions and endowments.

Part III.

Government

1. Appeals from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent
2. Restoration of resumed Devadaya Inam lands, or cash inams.
3. Claims for Agratheertha and other honours
4. Claims for insignia
5. Sanctioning new grants of cash or land inams
6. Exemption of Matt priests, etc, from attendance in Civil Courts
7. Imposition of taxes or levy of fees on cattle and shops during temple jatras
8. Notifying appointment of Dharmadarsis of major institutions
9. Appointment of Peshkars, Nazims and Khajis
10. Rights of temples to sandalwood on their inam lands, etc.
11. Acceptance of endowments by private individuals for non-muzrai institutions.
12. Claims of Mathas to properties left by heirless disciples
13. Nehimi allowances in chattrams
14. Issue of Rahadaris to presiding priests of important Mathas.

No. 2463-513—MUZ. 82-14-2, DATED 2ND APRIL 1917.

15. Contesting Muzrai suits in Civil Courts.
16. Conversion of Sirkar lands into Devadaya and *vice versa*.
17. Transfers of chattrams in the State.
18. Regulating the deposit of monies by private persons for charitable purposes.
19. Regulating the succession of Gurus to Matts, etc.
20. Revising the scale of expenditure in Major Muzrai Institutions.
21. Sanctioning repairs and new works out of the State grant or where the cost is to be met out of funds of institutions themselves all estimates exceeding in value of Rs. 50.
22. Construction of new places of worship.
23. Disposal of Tengale and Vadagale and other sectional disputes.

Statement showing the present scale of establishment and the scale now sanctioned for the Muzrai Superintendent's Office.

Present				Sanctioned			
No	Designation	Grade	Average cost	No	Designation	Grade	Average cost
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	From "State Funds."	Rs	Rs a p		*From "State Funds."*	Rs	Rs. a. p.
1	Head Clerk	60	60 0 0	1	Head clerk	80—4—100	95 0 0
1	Clerk	40	40 0 0	1	First Munshi	50—4—70	65 0 0
1	Clerk	20	20 0 0	1	Third Munshi	25—1—30	28 12 0
1	Overseer	30	30 0 0	1	Typist	25—1—30	28 12 0
				1	Record keeper	25—1—30	28 12 0
				1	Despatcher	25—1—30	28 12 0
4	Total		150 0 0	6	Total		275 0 0
	Menials				*Menials.*		
1	Daftarbund	10	10 0 0	1	Mutchi	12	12 0 0
1	Dafadar	10	10 0 0	1	Daftarbund	12	12 0 0
1	Peon	9	9 0 0	1	Dafadar	12	12 0 0
1	Peon	8	8 0 0	1	Peon	10	10 0 0
2	Peons	14	14 0 0	1	Peon	9	9 0 0
1	Lascar	7	7 0 0	3	Peons	24	24 0 0
1	Mashalchi	6	6 0 0	3	Peons	21	21 0 0
				1	Mashalchi	7	7 0 0
8	Total	.....	64 0 0	12	Total		107 0 0
	Grand Total		214 0 0		Grand Total		382 0 0
					Net Increase Rs. 168 per mensem or Rs 2,016 per annum		
	From "Muzrai Funds."				*From "Muzrai Funds"*		
1	Clerk	30	30 0 0	1	Deputy Clerk	50—4—70	65 0 0
1	Clerk	25	25 0 0	1	Second Munshi	30—3—45	41 4 0
1	Agamik	20	20 0 0	1	Head Accountant	50—4—70	65 0 0
1	Agama Parikshakar	20	20 0 0	1	Deputy Accountant	30—3—45	41 4 0
1	Vyasaraya Matt Clerk	15	15 0 0	1	Junior Accountant	25—1—30	28 12 0
1	Sivaganga Matt Clerk	15—1—20	18 12 0	1	Junior Accountant	25—1—30	28 12 0
				1	Agamik	25	25 0 0
				1	Agama Parikshakar	25	25 0 0
				1	Vyasaraya Matt Clerk	15	15 0 0
				1	Sivaganga Matt Clerk	15—1—20	18 12 0
6	Total	.....	128 12 0	10	Total	.....	353 12 0
					Net Increase Rs. 225 per mensem or Rs. 2,700 per annum.		

1876.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

Dated October 5th.

Despatched.

Received.

No. 6571.
Rev. 27.

Correspondence regarding Murray Establishments.—Passing orders thereon.

provide for the employment of the Clerks, &c., whose services cannot be retained under this arrangement after the 31st December 1876.

8. The Chief Commissioner desires that the Commissioners will frame in communication with the District Officers a few simple rules for the guidance of Muzrayi Officers in regard to the management of the affairs of the institutions and the proper distribution of feeding allowances, &c., and submit them for the approval of the Chief Commissioner as early as possible.

T CLARKE,
Offg Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions
„ Dy. Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General in Mysore.

READ—

Letter from Nagar Commissioner, No. 110—16, dated 5th May 1876.

Letter from Ashtagram Commissioner, No. 119—35, dated 24th May 1876.

Letter from Nundydroog Commissioner, No. 68, dated 4th July 1876.

No. 6574—REV. 27, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH OCTOBER 1876.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the Muzrayi work in each District may fitly be assigned to the Treasury Officer in each District, and that the practice which now exists to some extent of giving an allowance to a Gumasta for the additional work should be discontinued.

2. The following arrangements will be carried out with effect from the 1st January 1877:—

In each of the Districts marginally noted, a special Muzrayi Clerk will be entertained on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem, to be attached to the Office of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Treasury.

Bangalore
Kolar.
Túmkúr
Kadur.

In the Mysore and Hassan Districts, in which the Muzrayi business is exceptionally heavy, an additional Clerk for each may be appointed on a salary of Rs. 15 per mensem.

In the Shimoga District the existing establishment may be retained, and the establishment at present maintained in the Chitaldroog District will be reduced to 1 Clerk on Rs. 15 per mensem.

3. The Muzrayi Officers will in future submit their accounts to the Deputy Commissioner, who will check and pass them on to the Daftar Department of the Chief Commissioner's Office. The Deputy Commissioners may communicate direct with the General Secretary by Kanarese Rubkari in all matters of routine, the more important correspondence relating to chatrams and devasthanams being submitted through the Division Commissioners.

4. These arrangements will render it unnecessary to maintain a Muzrayi establishment in the Offices of the Divisional Commissioners, and the services of the Gumasta on Rs. 30 in the Ashtagram Division Office may therefore be dispensed with.

5. The scale of establishments as now revised and sanctioned will stand as follows:—

					Rs.	
Bangalore District	...	... 1	Gumasta or Clerk ...	...	15	per mensem.
Kolar „	...	... 1	Do do ...	...	15	do
Túmkúr „	...	... 1	Do do ...	...	15	do
Mysore „	...	... 1	Present establishment Additional Clerk	... 83 ... 15	98	do
Hassan „	...	... 1	Present estabilshment Additional Clerk	... 52 ... 15	67	do
Shimoga „	...	.. 1	Gumasta or Clerk	...	30	do
Kadur „	...	... 1	Do do ...	...	15	do
Chitaldroog „	...	... 1	Do do ...	...	15	do
				Total Rs.....	270	

6. The cost of the existing Muzrayi establishments being Rs. 240 per mensem, the present revision involves an increase monthly of Rs. 30 which will be chargeable to the savings under this head.

7. The Commissioners of Ashtagram and Nagar are requested to take steps to

1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

MUZARAYI.

PROCEEDINGS

Dated (Camp) Melkote, 26th August 1892.

Camp No. 3.

Stating that correspondence in all matters of routine may be in accordance with the late Chief Commissioner's orders, conducted in Kanarese and the more important correspondence requiring orders of Government should be addressed in English.

Mysore Govt. C Press, Bangalore—6 9-92.—200.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Muzarayi),—dated 26th August 1892.

Camp No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
MUZARAYI DEPARTMENT.
Dated (Camp) Melkote, 26th August 1892.

From

The Muzarayi Superintendent
and Ex-Officio Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore.

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. D 175, dated 18th instant, enquiring whether the correspondence with me as Muzarayi Superintendent, may be conducted in English, I have the honor to invite your attention to the orders contained in para 3 of the late Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 6574—Rev. 27, dated 5th October 1876 *which are still in force* directing that "the Deputy Commissioners may communicate direct with the Secretary by Kanarese Rubkaris in all matters of routine, the more important correspondence relating to Chattrams and Devastanams being submitted through the Division Commissioners", and to state that in the spirit of the said Proceedings it will be advisable to continue the same practice, especially seeing that subjects such as rituals, internal economy of the Temples, &c., often form subjects of communications and they are conveniently dealt with in the Kanarese language.

2. In my executive capacity as Muzarayi Superintendent, I send sometimes my Memos and Rubkaris in Kanarese to the Muzarayi Assistant Commissioner or to the Sub-Division Officer direct to obviate delay, and his reply passes through the Deputy Commissioner so as to give him as the Head of the District, information as regards the nature of the correspondence.

3. Communications on important subjects requiring orders of Government will, as usual, be addressed to me as Muzarayi Secretary in English.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. SREENIVASACHARLU,
Muzarayi Superintendent and Ex-Officio
Secretary.

Exd.—N.A.R.

General (Miscellaneous), dated 7th September 1908.

14. Feeding students in chattrams according to the scale laid down by Government.
15. Disposal of contracts for the supply of provisions to Muzrai Institutions
16. Introduction of survey and settlement in Devadaya Inam villages

PART II.

Muzrai Superintendent.

1. Inspection of Muzrai Institutions in and outside the State.
2. Appointment of servants below the rank of Peshkars in institutions outside the State or under his sole and direct management.
3. Introduction of survey and settlement into Devadaya Inam villages of Matts or institutions under his direct management
4. Acceptance of endowments made by private individuals for non-Muzrai Institutions.
5. Disposal and investment of savings of Muzrai Institutions.
6. Disposal of Nehami allowances in chattrams
7. Prescribing the form of Raja Asirvadas or other ritual in temples
8. Regulating the powers of Dharmadarsis in supervising Muzrai Institutions
9. Regulating the scale of expenditure in temples on occasions of visits by H. H. the Maharaja or on other special occasions
10. Regulating special worship on special occasions.
11. Regulating Kangalarakki charity.
12. Regulating Prince Gulam Mahomed's Charity Fund, Mysore.
13. Compilation, maintenance and checking of Muzrai accounts of the various institutions.
14. Compilation of Muzrai Quit-Rent Registers.
15. Administration Report
16. Returns of estimates sanctioned by Deputy Commissioners.
17. Management of the following institutions.—
    (i) H H. the Maharaja's Chattram etc , at Tirupati.
    (ii) H. H. the Maharaja's Chattram at Benares.
    (iii) Gumbaz at Seringapatam.
    [illegible] Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore
    ( )di Matt.
    (v rayaswami Matt
    (vi nga Matt.
    (vii manya Matt.
    (ix late Maharaja's Memorial at Calcutta.
18. Qu g to excommunication of persons by Matt priests.
19. Te sastra questions
20. Qu ted with the assumption by Government of direct management of Muzrai Ins endowments.

PART III.

Government

1 Appeals from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent.
2 Restoration of resumed Devadaya Inam lands, or cash Inams
3. Claims for Agratheertha and other honours.
4 Claims for insignia.
5 Sanctioning new grants of cash or land inams
6 Exemption of Matt priests etc , from attendance in Civil Courts
7 Imposition of taxes or levy of fees on cattle and shops during temple Jatras
8 Notifying appointment of Dharmadarsis
9 Appointment of Peshkars, Nazims and Khazis
10 Rights of temples to sandalwood on their Inam lands etc

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

11. Issue of Rahadaris to Matt priests, etc
12 Contesting Muzrai suits in Civil Courts
13 Conversion of Sirkar lands into Devadaya and *vice versa*
14 Transfers of chattrams in the State
15 Regulating the deposit of monies by private persons for charitable purposes.
16. Regulating the succession of Gurus to Matts, etc
17 Revising the scale of expenditure in Muzrai Institutions
18 Sanctioning repairs and new works out of the State grant, or out of funds of institutions
19 Construction of new places of worship
20 Disposal of Tengale and Vadagale and other sectional disputes

Exd.—C. S.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 13343-53—Muz. 3495, dated 9th April 1901, abolishing the office of Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government and assigning the duties appertaining to the latter office to the Deputy Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

2. Para 11 of Government Order No. G. 5218-57, dated the 14th April 1904, appointing Mr. L. Anantasami Rao as Secretary to Government in the Muzrai Department and defining his duties.

No. G. 1600-39—G. M. 1-08-2, DATED BANGALORE, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1908.

ORDER THEREON.—The office of Muzrai Secretary to Government having recently fallen vacant on the retirement from service of Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, Government have had under consideration the question of revising the existing arrangements for the charge of the Muzrai Department. They consider that it is unnecessary to maintain a separate Muzrai Secretariat with a full time Secretary at its head, and that it may in future be amalgamated with the General and Revenue Secretariat and treated as a branch thereof. It is however necessary that there should be an executive officer directly subordinate to Government and in close touch with them to inspect Muzrai Institutions in the State co-ordinately with Deputy Commissioners and other local authorities, to look after the Matts and other institutions now under the direct management of Government and generally to advise Government in the light of local knowledge in the formulation of general rules and principles for the administration of the Department. The creation of this central executive agency ought not, it may be observed, to detract to any extent from the full responsibility of Deputy Commissioners and other local authorities for the proper administration of Muzrai Institutions in their respective charges.

2. In order to give effect to the above views, the Government are pleased to order the following arrangements:—

(i) The separate appointment of Muzrai Secretary will be abolished and the Secretariat work will be added on to the General and Revenue Secretariat, as a branch thereof, under the general control of the Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

(ii) A Muzrai Superintendent will be appointed to be in charge of the administrative and executive work of the Department under Government. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work, this officer will also be in charge of the Secretariat work pertaining to Muzrai matters and will *ex-officio* hold the status of an Under-Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

(iii) The pay of the appointment is hereby fixed at Rs. 700 per mensem, and the officer holding it for the time being will draw travelling allowances at the rates allowed to Deputy Commissioners.

3. Government also take this opportunity to define in some detail, in the appendix to this order, the powers and duties of Deputy Commissioners and other local officers, the Muzrai Superintendent and the Government, in Muzrai matters.

4. It is sufficient to state here in general terms that the Deputy Commissioners and, subject to their control, Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars, will be held fully responsible for the Muzrai administration of their respective charges and will be expected to inspect institutions from time to time and see that the endowments are properly applied. Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions will be responsible for Muzrai work in their charges; but suits for *pujari* rights will be decided by Amildars and appeals from their decisions will lie to Deputy Commissioners. In other cases the Amildars will be subordinate to the Sub-Divisional Officers.

5. The Muzrai Superintendent will inspect institutions from time to time visiting all important institutions at least once a year, and will submit reports to Government on points requiring their orders. His powers of inspection and enquiry will be co-ordinate with those of Deputy Commissioners and he will see that profits from inam lands and other endowments are properly applied, and will bring cases of mismanagement and alienation to the notice of

Deputy Commissioners for needful action. He will not however interfere with the local management of institutions as regards matters not specially within his competence under the appendix, but will communicate to the Deputy Commissioners the results of his inspections, with any suggestions he may have to make. The Deputy Commissioners will give effect to his suggestions as far as possible and will submit for the orders of Government cases where they do not agree with him.

6. It will be clearly understood that the duty and powers of inspection and suggestion vested in the Muzrai Superintendent extend to all details of management, and that though he is not in a position to pass direct orders as to matters reserved for the Deputy Commissioners and the Government, his responsibility for bringing defects to notice and recommending improvements is unlimited.

7. The Muzrai Superintendent will be the recognized adviser of Government on all questions of general policy and will be responsible to Government for the general administration of the Department.

8. He will be in direct charge of institutions such as the Tirupathi charities, etc., situated outside Mysore and the Matts and institutions now under the direct management of Government. He will receive all accounts and returns now sent to Government by Deputy Commissioners and Amildars, and will submit to Government an annual report on the administration of the Department.

9. Government direct that a special report as to the working of the arrangements now sanctioned should be submitted by the Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent, respectively, on or before the 1st October 1909.

K. S. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Muzrai Superintendent.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore.
The Officer in charge of the Palace Establishments.
The Heads of other Departments.

APPENDIX.

PART I.

Deputy Commissioners

1. Management of Muzrai Institutions and their endowments including inspection.
2. Enquiries into mismanagement of institutions, alienations of endowments etc., and mismanagement of private institutions.
3. Resumption of Devadaya and Dharmadaya Inam lands.
4. Disbursement of Kodagi Muzrai and Malnad cash Inam payments.
5. Disposing of darkhasts for lands belonging to Muzrai Institutions.
6. Holding of Cattle fairs during Jatras.
7. Claims of Matts to properties left by heirless disciples.
8. Recovery of Pudavat amounts
9. Acceptance of jewels etc, offered as sevarthas for Muzrai Institutions.
10. Appointments, transfers, removals etc., of Muzrai servants in their respective districts—hereditary or otherwise—except Peshkars, Khazis and Nazims.
11. Claims to hereditary appointments and allowances.
12. Recovery of jewels lost in Muzrai Institutions from servants concerned.
13. Dealing with questions of temple servants living in temple premises.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Subject- Relation between Heads of Departments and Deputy Commrs

2nd Member's orders on the file relating to the above subject:

" It would be better if the Asstt Secy (Br I) brought this and took personal instructions

Intd. ARB 7.12.17

The file was submitted on 11-12-17 in person to the 2nd Member who was pleased to say each Asstt or Under Secy Concerned may obtain orders in respect of his Departments separately x x

Intd MSR 13.12.17.

Circulate to Branches for kindly taking a note

Routine notes should be written on small slips, but notes must be copied on slips pasted on this form

W [illegible]-GIB 60 [illegible]-3-16

of the 2nd Member's orders and for returning for further action the Statements relating to the Depts dealt with by them & returning this file to Br IV

Submitted with the last pertaining to Br VII

ann
18/12/17

Submitted in person for favour of instructions.

Second Member)

DS.
21/12/17.

Second Member's order. - "See para 6 of my note Appts and other favours not dealt with. Position has been defined. - How is the delicate position which arises when the Mozzai Supt is consulted by the Dy Cr beforehand in a matter by which there is subsequently an appeal before Govt and the ex officio Sec'y to Govt has already given his opinion, to be got over. Remedies should be suggested to save delay and delicacy.

What is para 6 of the note alluded to? Is it a member's file.

Under the circumstances I will please speak to him today or early tomorrow morning

DS
4.2.18

DO.
DS
21/12/17.

Secy)

G.R.S. III—3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record]

Subs

Para 6 refers to passage in Note of Sept '16

Subs in person

Secy)

Secret with a note on the queries raised by the member. The favour of perusal and instructions is solicited

Mer Rec 11 8

2756 11 2 18

Leg 9.2.18

(1st member)

Mear see remarks

12.2

2869 25/2/18

As directed

draft issue.

N B Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

G.R S III–3]

ROUTINE NOTES.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc , not intended for permanent record]

N B —Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

G.R.S. III—3]

1254

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

C

Since submitting my note of the 9th inst. I came across a letter of Rai Bahadur A. Sriniwasachariar to the Deputy Comm. Bangalore dt. of date 26th August 1892 wherein an allusion is made to the practice of direct. Correspondence with Subordinate Revenue officers to avoid delay.

1st Memo.

Telegram received on the 10th inst. from

4/-
1892

Subd to 1st Member

Rec
13.8

NB Should routine notes be written on small slips, these notes must be copied on slips pasted on this form

W D 84—GPB—60,000—20 7 15

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

N.B. Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form

W.D. 84—GPB—60,000 20.7.16